HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVIII, No. 20 Copyright 1968 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. May 18, 1968

35¢

'Poor March' on Washington

Does Ramsey Clark Enjoy Surprises?

By PAUL SCOTT

The future of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark in the Johnson Administration could easily be determined by the firmness with which he acts during the coming "Poor Army" invasion of Washington.

Members of the Senate Permanent Investigation subcommittee, now probing the proposed massive campaign of civil disobedience here in Washington have put Clark on notice that if law and order breaks down in Washington he will be held responsible.

This frank warning to Clark came during a closed-door committee meeting at which the Senate probers discovered to their amazement that Clark was totally uninformed about the campaign and the plans that militants have to turn the demonstrations into violence.

Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.), chairman, was so disturbed by Clark's lack of knowledge that he literally read the riot act to the government's chief prosecutor.

Although a close and long-time friend of former Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, McClellan pulled no punches in lecturing the latter's son, stating:

"Members of Congress are showing growing concern over your failure to prosecute militants who roam this country inciting riots and violations of federal law.

"After listening to you today, I am deeply disturbed by your apparent lack of knowledge of what this 'Poor People's' campaign is all about and the violence that may erupt from it. If law and order is permitted to break down, you will be held responsible because of your position and your role as chief security adviser to the President."

McClellan's blunt lecture was ignited by Clark's evasion of questions from the Senate prober.

Clark, with the sweat rolling off his face, was grilled for more than an hour by McClellan. Highlights of this questioning, as taken from the committee transcript, are as follows:

McClellan: I will say to you that the committee has information that in meetings of militant groups they have discussed and have made statements that once this march reaches Washington, Rev. Ralph Abernathy cannot control it and that he will be pushed aside and that very radical extremist leaders whom I will not name now, are to take his place and lead the demonstration. Do you have this information?

Clark: I am not familiar with any information that we have that would coincide with what you have just indicated. I am familiar with the fact that over the years we have had a constant flow of statements that can be characterized very much in the nature of what you have read.

McClellan: No, Mr. Attorney General, I am trying to concentrate on the immediate problem at hand, not over the years. You are ducking my question.

Clark: We have a constant flow of rumors.

McClellan: Are you saying there is no credence in what I have just said?

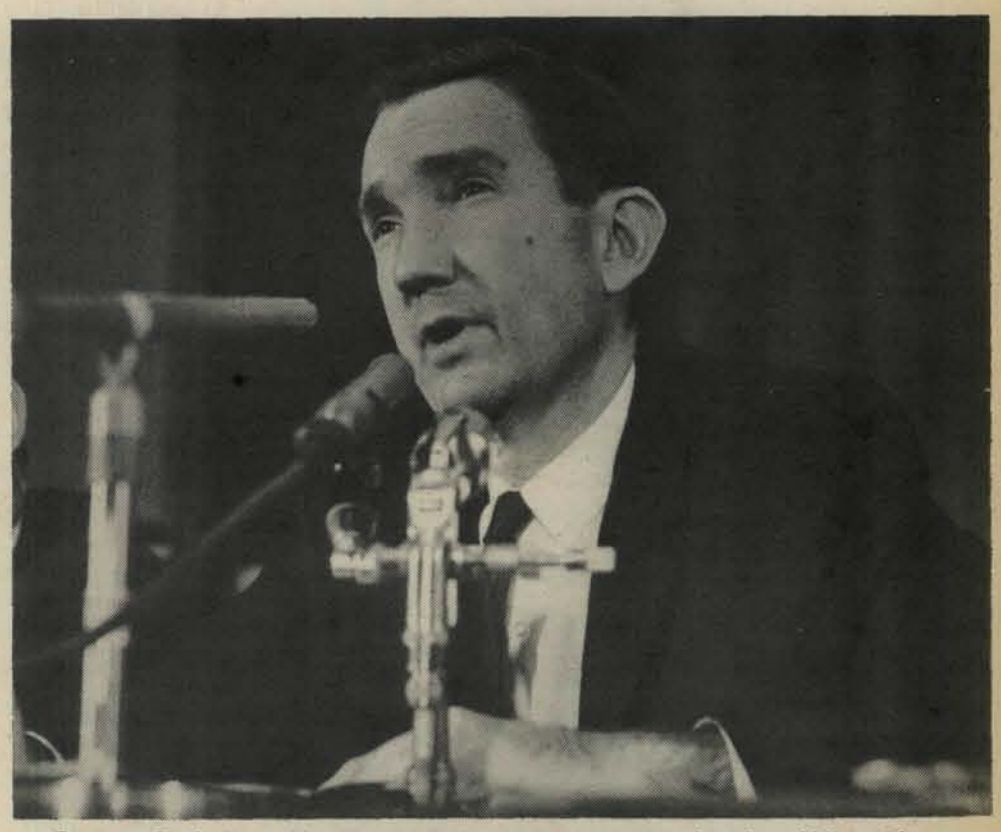
Clark: I can't make a judgment.

McClellan: In Alabama, at a recent meeting of militant groups who intend to attach themselves to and participate in this march, they discussed taking over, since Abernathy will not be able to control the demonstrations. Do you have this information in your files?

Clark: We have information of hundreds of meetings all the time of this type and other types. Some of them amount to nothing. Some of them amount to something. Can I have your source?

McClellan: I am asking you to check your files to see if you have this information. You don't give your sources, do you? Do you have information that extreme militant individuals, in organizations which advocate use of violence, have attached themselves to the planning and the organization of this Poor People's Campaign?

Sen. John L. McClellan (D.- Ark.) tried to get some straight answers from Atty. Gen. Clark but failed.



Ramsey Clark faces his sternest test as attorney general as law-abiding citizens anxiously wait to see how he handles the current "Poor People's March" on the Nation's Capital.

Clark: The situation regarding the planning and organization of this march is much too vague to lend itself to the specificity of your statement. Who is attached to it, who is involved, is a highly fluid thing. We talked to people this morning who don't know about telegrams they sent yesterday. I think it would be harmful for me to try to be specific about something like this.

McClellan: This is just a conference to try to wake you up. Maybe I am in error, maybe I expect too much, but I can't help but believe if we get this information, you should be able to do the same.

Clark: I'll check out your information.

McClellan: Have you considered that in a civil disobedience march like the one being planned that militants can easily create a critical condition causing violence to break out?

Clark: It is difficult to foresee the future. We are planning for all contingencies.

McClellan: On the basis of your intelligence information, do you think that it is highly probable that there will be violence?

Clark: On the basis of our present intelligence, I don't think it would be characterized as highly probable.

McClellan: Would it be characterized as probable?

Clark: Probable means different things to different people.

McClellan: Let us take what it means in Webster's dictionary.

Clark: It is certainly possible. These are very tense days.

McClellan: It is possible?

Clark: It is possible.

With that exchange, McClellan closed a large folder on the desk in front of him and concluded the committee hearing. The folder contained a copy of an FBI summary of information gathered on the "Poor Army" campaign.

Significantly, the original FBI report was delivered to the attorney general's office several days before the hearing.

Left unanswered by the McClellan hearing is the question:

Did Atty. Gen. Clark fail to read the FBI report—on which the senator based his questions—or did one of his aides fail to call it to his attention?

★ ★ ★

In their secret meetings around the country, black militants refer to Atty. Gen. Clark as the "Toothless Tiger." President Johnson in Cabinet meetings calls Clark "My Mr. Big."

★ ★ ★

The Justice Department's Criminal Division has recommended that Stokely Carmichael, the pro-Castro black militant, be prosecuted for counseling teenagers to avoid the draft. Their report is now on Atty. Gen. Clark's desk.

★ ★ ★

H. Rap Brown, the black militant under indictment for allegedly inciting a riot in Cambridge, Md., has temporarily won out over Carmichael as the leader of black militants who advocate violence.

★ ★ ★

At the request of congressional leaders, several thousand troops trained in riot control are being stationed on the outskirts of Washington for use in the Nation's Capital should they be required during May and June.

(Copyright 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

NEWSPAPER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944
Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)
James L. Wick (1897-1964)
Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

Editor—Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor—Allan H. Ryskind
Managing Editor—Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor—Gary W. Russell
Editorial Researcher—Dawne Cina
Editorial Production—Ricky J. Lloyd
Contributing Editors—Terry Catchpole
Phillip Abbott Luce
Frederic Nelson
Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.

Publisher—Robert D. Kephart
Assistant Publisher—Steven Bailey
Promotion Consultant—Patrick J. Gorman
Art Director—Jack Stricker
Shipping Manager—Ray McMurray

Address all subscription inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any five years $100.00.

1967 in 1 Volume	1963 in 3 Volumes
1966 in 1 Volume	1962 in 2 Volumes
1965 in 1 Volume	1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N. Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Lawrence Fertig	James J. Kilpatrick	Raymond Moley	Donald I. Rogers
Allen-Scott Report	Paul Harvey	Russell Kirk	Edgar A. Mowrer	Morrie Ryskind
John Chamberlain	Henry Hazlitt	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Dr. Max Rafferty	Henry J. Taylor
Ralph de Toledano	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Thomas A. Lane	William Rentschler	Walter Trohan
Willard Edwards	Howard Kershner	Victor Lasky	Victor Riesel	Alice Widener

CONTENTS

Politics '68 5
Does Anyone Remember the Pueblo?—By Gen. Thomas A. Lane 6
Left Fascism Blamed for German Rioting—By Dr. Stefan T. Possony 7
How to Help Youth—By Alice Widener 8
Hell's Canyon Dam: Success Story for Private Enterprise—By Holmes Alexander 8
Urban Renewal and Urban Revolt 9
How to Destroy the U.S.—By Henry J. Taylor 10
Mere Problem-Stating Isn't Problem-Solving—By John Chamberlain 10
McNamara Distorts Bobby's Cuba Record—From the Arizona Republic 11
Postal Reform Is Overdue—By Philip Wagner in the Philadelphia Bulletin 11
Fake History Is No Cure for Bad Education—By John Lofton 13
Guns and the Law—By Morrie Ryskind 14
Remember Union Miniere?—From the Richmond News Leader 14
Spotlight on Congress 15

"In my opinion, HUMAN EVENTS is among our finest sources of information. Please keep it coming."—Gladys Leach, Corpus Christi, Tex.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION FORM 5/18/68

Check the savings you prefer:

☐ 6 months (26 issues) $7.00.....YOU SAVE $2.10
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50.....YOU SAVE $5.70
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50.....YOU SAVE $18.90
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $22.50.....YOU SAVE $13.90

(Over the single copy price)

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

My Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

☐ New ☐ Renewal

Gift Sub'n to _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Sign gift card " _____ "

☐ New ☐ Renewal

☐ Also send me ____ copies of the ____ (date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,000 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 FIRST STREET, S.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

Capital Briefs

● Still very touchy when it comes to criticism, LBJ recently called off a meeting with Republican leaders after an aide thrust into his hand a copy of our May 4 issue with its front-page story by Chicago Tribune correspondent Willard Edwards. The Edwards story had greatly riled the President by exposing him as the real villain in America's **frightening fiscal picture** and by revealing that LBJ had secretly given a flat "no" to GOP demands that the 1969 budget be trimmed by $6 billion.

● Guess who has become a chief fund raiser for liberal Democratic Sen. Ernest Gruening of Alaska? **Stewart R. Mott**, the fellow Sen. Thruston Morton and other liberal Republicans initially boosted to head a "grass roots" Rockefeller-for-President drive. Mott is sponsoring "The Friends of Senator Ernest Gruening Committee" and will hold a $100-a-ticket reception honoring the Alaskan Democrat in his New York City apartment May 29. Mott has told Human Events he votes more frequently for Democrats than for Republicans.

● The Congress of Racial Equality has praised Republican presidential hopeful **Richard M. Nixon** for having seen "the relevance of black power" in his April 25 radio speech calling for fewer government handouts and promises and more "black capitalism" (the full text of this Nixon speech will be carried in Human Events next week). The Negro organization claimed that Nixon is "the only presidential candidate who is moving in the direction of CORE's program." At the same time, CORE sharply criticized Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.), charging that he wants "white people" to control Negro programs.

● Because the book, "The Pleasure of His Company," revealed some of JFK's human frailties, **Jackie Kennedy** returned to author Paul Fay his $3,000 check for the Kennedy Foundation. An extremely well-informed source who travels in Washington's high society says, however, that the incident did not end there. Subsequently, this source reports, Mrs. Kennedy sent an emissary to Fay saying all would be forgiven if he would just hand over to the foundation all the royalties from his book. Fay, however, declared he was not that eager to kiss and make up.

● Capitol Hill politicos are chuckling over the latest conspiratorial theory being peddled by liberals: that **Dancer's Image**, the disqualified Kentucky Derby winner, was done in with drugs by "racists." The reasoning: Peter Fuller, who owns Dancer's Image, had donated to Mrs. Martin Luther King the $62,000 purse the horse won in the Governor's Gold Cup at Bowie three weeks before the Derby. To get even, so the far-fetched theory goes, some "Southerner" slipped into Dancer's Image's stall and gave the horse the disqualifying dose of phenylbutazone.

● Super-liberal **Ted Sorensen** was red-faced last week by the disclosure that for the past two years he has lived in a New York club that bars Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Sorensen, who is now guiding Bobby Kennedy's presidential campaign, had no comment except that he moved out of the club last month.

● Intelligence sources in the Capital are gradually coming around to the theory that **Dr. Martin Luther King's murder** may have been plotted in some foreign country, perhaps Red China or Cuba. International intelligence agents are already known to have entered the search for suspected killer James Earl Ray because of his mysterious trips to New Orleans and out of the country.

● The **Communist party** has announced that it will enter candidates for president and vice president this November for the first time since 1940

● Students at **Columbia University**, in violation of the common law and laws of larceny, are distributing hundreds of copies of letters that were stolen from the office of President Grayson Kirk when student demonstrators occupied it for six days. The Student Strike Coordinating Commitee, largely controlled by the left-wing Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), were told by lawyers of the National Lawyers Guild, a Communist front, that if the letters were released, anyone on the committee could be held liable for the violation of common-law copyright and the removal of the letters.

● Security officials report that **Mark Rudd**, the 20-year-old Students for a Democratic Society leader who organized the Columbia upheaval, was a recent visitor to Cuba. Defying a State Department ban, Rudd and several companions spent three weeks in Cuba, reaching the "worker's paradise" via Mexico.

● Another SDS activist who played a key role at Columbia is graduate student **Nate Bosen**, 22. Ironically, Bosen is attending school on a federal scholarship authorized under the National Defense Education Act.

● Sen. **Fred Harris** (D.-Okla.), who has become a chief member of Hubert Humphrey's campaign team, played a key role in drawing up the Kerner Commission's lavish welfare proposals and is considered the person most responsible for seeing to it that the commission blamed the riots on "white racism."

● Evidence mounts that recent ghetto arson was the work of a **black nationalist conspiracy**. In Chicago, seven militants affiliated with the so-called Garfield Organization were indicted last week on charges of arson and conspiracy to commit arson and burglary. Among the buildings allegedly destroyed by the seven was a Negro church school.

● The influential Midwestern Federation of College Young Republicans has called for a **Nixon-Reagan ticket**. Delegates to the group's recent convention "nominated" Nixon by 2 to 1 over Reagan, with Rockefeller trailing in third place. Reagan then won the vice presidential nomination over "moderate" Chuck Percy.

● At least two American Political Science Association **congressional fellows**—whose salaries are paid by the Ford Foundation—are working on Bobby Kennedy's presidential campaign out of his Washington office. One is acting as a press secretary.

● Harlem rent strike leader **Jesse Gray** has been bounced from the presidential sweepstakes. Gray, a former Communist party organizer, had submitted 1,600 signatures to get on New Jersey's June 4 presidential preference primary ballot. But more than half of the signatures were ruled invalid and Gray must wait 'till '72.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

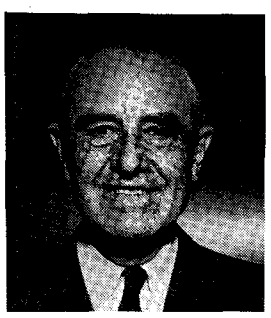
'Sell-Out' on the Seine?

LBJ's partial bombing pause in North Viet Nam, coupled with his handling of the upcoming negotiations in Paris, has seriously threatened the American and South Vietnamese position. Here's why many experts believe that LBJ's peace offensive has backfired:

• Since the Tet offensive in January, more than 100,000 North Vietnamese troops have been sent into the south, with the greatest amount of infiltration during April—the first month LBJ cut back the bombing to exclude 78 per cent of the territory of North Viet Nam, including the Red River Delta, the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, the docks of Haiphong and other important areas. LBJ has been deeply distressed over this grave infiltration problem, but he is afraid that if he resumes the bombing on a pre-cutback scale, Hanoi will break off the Paris talks. Many military and diplomatic experts, however, would like to scrap the talks and see us win a military victory. "You can't win anything at the negotiating table," they point out, "that you can't win on the battlefield."

• The selection of Paris as a negotiating site does not sit well with our Asian allies. Many South Vietnamese believe that Paris is not "neutral" but "enemy" territory. Lt. Gen. Nguyen Chan Thi, former I Corps commander who now lives in Washington, shares the general conviction that, since Dien Bien Phu, the French have always hoped U.S. policy would fail in Viet Nam and that de Gaulle jealously hopes America won't succeed where France failed. Thi told *Human Events* that many Vietnamese think France sees itself as the benefactor of an American collapse in Southeast Asia. Not only would such a collapse diminish U.S. influence worldwide, it would, de Gaulle believes, create a Communist Viet Nam partial toward France, since France has continued to keep on good terms with Hanoi. For all these reasons, Thi and others feel, de Gaulle will do his utmost to pressure the United States into a "sell-out" on the Seine.

• The greatest blunder by Washington, it is contended, was the appointment of W. Averell Harriman as America's chief negotiator. Few things could have done more to undermine the confidence of our Asian allies. Asian diplomats are known to think of Harriman as the "coalition man," for it was he, they recall, who was the chief architect of the 1962 coalition government in Laos, an agreement that even Secretary of State Dean Rusk views as a gross failure. The inspection commission agreed to by Harriman for supervising the Laotian agreement had only "investigatory" powers and the pro-Communist element was given a veto over any decision to activate the commission.


HARRIMAN

Harriman has long been partial toward coalitions. In 1946, after it was clear that Stalin, in violation of pledges made at Yalta, had established totalitarian regimes in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, Harriman urged the free Rumanians to join a Rumanian coalition government similar to the one Harriman imposed on Laos. The free Rumanians expressed misgivings, but under Harriman's prodding they joined—with tragedy the inevitable result. In 1951 Juliu Maniu, a revered Rumanian leader who had warned Harriman the Communists would not respect the rights of free Rumanians, was reported to have died in prison, a martyr to his country's freedom.

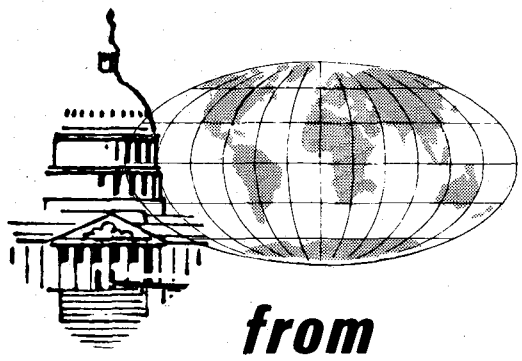
Hence the dissatisfaction with current U.S. strategy toward Viet Nam.

U.S. Aid to Soviets

The LBJ Administration is still supporting that controversial Soviet-Fiat deal. As *Human Events* readers will recall, the State Department for several years has been pushing for a plan whereby the United States would partially subsidize and partially equip with high-quality machine tools a Fiat automobile plant in the Soviet Union. This plan was boosted even though expert testimony revealed such a plant could be quickly put to wartime use and that America would be bolstering the industrial base of the chief supplier of North Viet Nam.

As a result of rising opposition among lawmakers to any such deal, Congress earlier this year, largely through the efforts of Senators Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) and Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) and Representatives Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) and Glenard Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), effectively blocked the Export-Import bank from financing the Fiat fiasco.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

The government, however, can still permit the Soviets to avail themselves of non-subsidized U.S. machine tools. And this the Soviets have proceeded to do.

On April 19 the Commerce Department issued a license to export gear-making machinery, valued at $8.9 million, for use in the Soviet's Fiat plant. Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) approved the decision, saying that the license was granted on a finding that the equipment could be sold without detriment to our national welfare.

Yet the Commerce Department letter explaining the transaction, signed by Lawrence C. McQuade, assistant secretary for domestic international business, is far from reassuring on this score. Indeed, he does not even exclude the possibility that the machinery will be used for military purposes.

McQuade says only that it is "not likely to be used" for war-making. He concedes, moreover, that a "*few of the machines could produce gears for heavy trucks or helicopters* . . . (emphasis added)."

Rep. William J. Scherle (R.-Iowa) has blasted the entire transaction. It is common knowledge, says Scherle, that the "first industrial complex to be diverted to a war economy is an automotive plant. This has been done many times in Detroit." At the present time, he adds, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong are even making use of Soviet-made bicycles as a means of transportation, so why isn't it logical that they'll make use of Soviet machinery that can manufacture helicopters and trucks?

"It is time," Scherle stressed, "for the American people to understand the implications of a policy which sends American boys to fight enemies which we ourselves are supplying."

Post Maligns HCUA—Again

Impartial observers were sizzling last week at the amazingly unfair coverage the liberal Washington *Post* gave to an excellent report on possible U.S. guerrilla warfare put out by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Called "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States," the report was largely the work of *Human Events* Contributing Editor Phillip Abbott Luce, who defected from the Peking-oriented Progressive Labor party several years ago.

The document described the activities of guerrilla warfare advocates such as members of the Revolutionary Action Movement, certain leaders in Students for a Democratic Society and followers of an organization located in New York called the Revolutionary Contingent. The report was not only useful in its naming of guerrilla warfare proponents, but it revealed ways in which open guerrilla warfare could be prevented.

The Post, however, did everything to discredit the report. The front-page headline of the Post screamed: "HUAC Would Intern Any Negro 'Guerrillas.'" The nearly hysterical first few paragraphs of the story said that HCUA suggested the "'guerrilla warfare' advocated by militant black nationalists might be countered by 'detention centers,' among other devices."

From top to bottom, the *Post* story, which was also run almost verbatim in the Los Angeles *Times*, gave a wildly erroneous account of the report's contents. In the first place, HCUA positively did *not* advocate incarcerating "any Negro 'guerrillas'." In the second place, the *Post* headline and story clearly conveyed the totally false notion—peddled by HCUA-haters—that the committee was singling out *Negro* revolutionaries and thus may have had a "racist" axe to grind. Actually, the HCUA report deals extensively with both white and black revolutionaries.

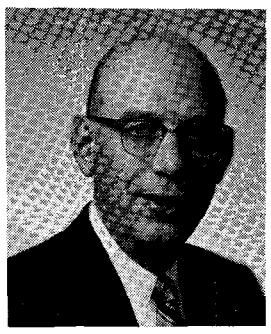
While the *Post* reporter was apparently ghoulishly delighted by the mere mention of detention centers and played up that angle for all it was worth, the 65-page HCUA report actually devoted just one small paragraph to the subject—and that paragraph should hardly have been controversial.

The thrust of the supposedly offensive paragraph was that if full-scale guerrilla warfare erupted in the United States, such as occurred in the Phillippines or is occurring in Viet Nam, then possibly, but only possibly, the government might think of putting warring guerrillas into detention centers for a temporary period.

Such a position, of course, is only logical, but the *Post*, which has been fuming furiously against the committee ever since it tripped up Alger Hiss, obviously felt compelled to distort HCUA's report since it couldn't assail the document on factual grounds. And such distortions are the way in which myths about HCUA are created.

Bennett's 'Free Choice' Bill

Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah) has come to the rescue of both federal employes and private citizens who have been urgently protesting a possible executive order by LBJ to compel non-union government workers to pay dues to federal employe unions, many of them affiliated with the AFL-CIO (see *Human Events*, April 27, page 15).


BENNETT

More than 300 protests are arriving daily at the Civil Service Commission and many other indignant letters have been written to the President and members of Congress, particularly to Chairman David Henderson of the House Manpower Committee.

Bennett has announced, however, that he will try to stave off any executive move to bring about forced unionism this week by rallying lawmakers to his own "right-to-work bill" for federal employes. Under the Bennett bill, employes of the federal govment shall have a right not to join any governmental union or assist it in any way. The Utah solon's concern over this issue was prompted by the conclusions of a pending report by a Labor-Management-Review Commission headed by Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

The commission, said Bennett, "may recommend that all federal employes be required to join the union in operation where they work, or contribute to the union the equivalent of union dues." LBJ, who is said to be sitting on the commission's recommendations for the moment,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could implement them through an executive decree.

While government officials aren't saying what's in the report, Washington *Post* correspondent Jerry Kluttz writes that government agency lawyers acknowledge that they "did work out a plan whereby . . . it would be legal to require non-union members to pay a 'service charge' to unions on the grounds that all employes are benefited in agencies where unions have exclusive recognition." Bennett wants to head off any such plan before it gets off the ground.

Now's the time to write your congressman and senators and ask them to support the Bennett bill to prevent the impressment of federal employes into the ranks of government unions.

LBJ Blocks Tax Bill

While LBJ took to television to pummel Congress for the delay on the tax bill, it is becoming clearer every day that the central factor holding up passage of the tax surcharge is the President's own obstinate refusal to permit a sizable slash in his swollen $186-billion budget for fiscal 1969.

For precisely this reason the Administration's 10 per cent tax surcharge is not out of the woods yet, despite the agreement by Senate and House conferees last week to approve the tax if it is tied to a $6-billion spending cut.

Though the tax bill won't be acted upon by the House until the week of May 20, the Administration has already started to pressure lawmakers to reduce the $6 billion in spending cuts the conferees demanded as a price for the tax increase. LBJ, it is now being hinted, may even veto the tax bill should the spending cuts in his budget remain as high as they are.

Pro-Administration lawmakers are also saying they won't support the bill, accepted by the conferees. Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D.-Ohio), a member of the important House Ways and Means Committee, professed last week to be "shocked" to learn that the House-Senate conferees are demanding what he chose to call "unholy ransom" for the surtax proposal. He said he would not vote for the bill as it stands.

A number of House Republicans may also not vote for the tax bill, particularly if the Democrats manage to reduce the spending cuts required by the conferees. They feel, in fact, that LBJ hasn't cut his budget nearly as much as he should to prevent a fiscal and monetary catastrophe. Rep. Thomas Curtis (R.-Mo.) a recognized expert on economic affairs, says he'd feel better about voting for a tax hike if the President would hack at least $15 billion from his bloated budget. Republicans also don't want to be in the position of raising taxes, only to find that LBJ is using the taxes to finance domestic spending.

Thus, there is still some doubt, despite the flurry of activity by Congress last week, as to whether LBJ's tax bill will pass. But most knowledgeable observers agree that it would have passed easily enough by now if LBJ, himself, would have "bitten the bullet" and agreed to the heavy and necessary spending cuts that the Republicans have been demanding all along.

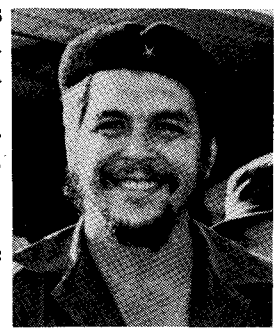
Macmillan Boosts 'Che'

The reputable Macmillan publishing company has come under heavy fire from veteran anti-Communists in the Nation's Capital. What has aroused their wrath is the way in which the company has given a sort of "moral glow" to Communist revolutionary "Che" Guevara in a new book, *Venceremos!*, edited by John Gerassi.

In discussing Che, the book jacket claims that he "stands alone . . . as a revolutionary, for his prime concern was non-nationalistic. He was for the oppressed everywhere."

The book jacket never once states that Guevara was a Communist, that he devoted his life to terroristic tactics or that his ideology has helped to enslave rather than liberate millions of people. On the contrary, this leading advocate of murder on an international scale is only described in romantic terms.

The back of the jacket is also misleading regarding editor Gerassi. Termed an "expert on Latin American affairs" who "teaches Nationalism and Revolution in the Third World" at San Francisco State College, Gerassi, according to Macmillan, has edited an "authoritative and moving book."



GUEVARA

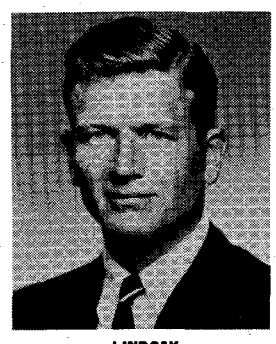
Gerassi, however, is more than just an interested observer of Che Guevara. He is part of a guerrilla warfare-oriented group called Revolutionary Contingent, an openly Communist organization with headquarters in New York City. The contingent, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, "calls for 'guerrilla action' in the United States and for volunteers to serve with Communist guerrillas in other nations."

Gerassi is also an adviser to the Radical Education Project of the Students for a Democratic Society; served as director of the U.S. branch of the Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal which accused the U.S. of genocide in Viet Nam; and is a sponsor of the draft resistance movement.

No one faults Macmillan for bringing out some of the writings of Che Guevara, a leading revolutionary figure of the times. But there is much condemnation of the company for camouflaging the true character of both Guevara and editor Gerassi.

Lindsay's Poverty Mess

The "Mr. Clean" image of New York Mayor John Lindsay has been badly soiled by a major scandal, the existence of which Lindsay is now attempting to suppress. Reports of the scandal have circulated for months but not until last week did they reach print.



LINDSAY

In a copyrighted story, the New York *Daily News* disclosed that millions of dollars have been stolen from Lindsay's Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) program. The mayor has clamped a tight lid of secrecy on the entire case, but the *News* disclosed that four of New York's five district attorneys have been probing the scandal for the past four months.

"Charges of payroll padding, using fictitious names, using names of people eligible for jobs but never employed by the multi-million-dollar program, stealing petty cash, and 'burying records which would have shown theft' are reportedly being prepared by the DA's of four boroughs," said the *News*.

A source close to the probe disclosed that "stealing was on a wholesale basis with the actual thefts taking place in almost as many places as the program had offices."

Among the facts turned up by the probers:

• A convicted felon was handling a payroll of $300,000 intended for 150 disadvantaged youths. The authorities found that he was packing the payroll with "ghost employes" and stealing innumerable paychecks each week.

• In one Negro neighborhood probers found a list of Chinese names to whom checks were mailed. All the names were fictitious. "There were no Chinese families anywhere in the area," a source said.

• Youngsters applied for NYC jobs and were turned down. Certain NYC staffers then carried the teen-agers on the payroll, forging endorsements on their paychecks and pocketing the money. The unsuspecting youths were later billed for income tax payments on money they never received for jobs they never got.

Rep. Hugh Carey (D.-N.Y.), a member of the House committee that oversees the federally financed NYC, warned Lindsay that probers from the watchdog General Accounting Office were now investigating the scandal.

"If we don't get satisfactory answers from officials administering this program at city levels, we will send in a congressional investigating committee," Carey said. "This is the worst possible crime—stealing money from the poor. It cannot continue."

Ball's Nomination Stalled

At the request of Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), the Senate last week delayed the confirmation of former Undersecretary of State George W. Ball as LBJ's new Ambassador to the United Nations. The reason for the request: Thurmond's skepticism as to some of the testimony Ball recently gave before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In appearing before the committee, Ball had explicitly denied a story in the Washington-published *Government Employes Exchange* that, when he had been in the State Department, he had been in a position to authorize the use of an electronics espionage laboratory used to secretly tune in on the conversation of department employes and reporters. A number of State Department employes were supposedly kicked out of their jobs because they had been overheard via the laboratory saying bad things about their superiors.

Though Ball claimed he was "unaware" of any such complex, Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) subsequently unearthed a supposed map of the laboratory and presented evidence indicating the lab comprised four rooms in the New State Department Building numbered 3805, 3808, 3809 and 3810. Thurmond hopes to bring up the subject next week on the floor of the Senate and also explore Ball's role in the Otto Otepka matter.

M-16 Contract Flap

Congressional probers will haul Pentagon brass on the carpet to explain why a defense contractor who submitted a bid millions of dollars below his competitors was denied the contract to supply the M-16 rifle.

On April 12 the Pentagon awarded "premium price contracts" for the M-16 to General Motors and Harrington and Richardson of Worchester, Mass. GM will receive a ceiling price of $56 million and Harrington and Richardson $42 million for turning out 240,000 rifles apiece.

Rejected was a $36-million bid from the Maremount Co., of Saco, Maine, a firm that is the sole supplier of the Army's M-60 machine gun and a proven munitions firm. Pentagon officials have thus far come up with no explanation.

Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Preparedness subcommittee, has demanded the facts. Rep. Richard Ichord (D.-Mo.), chairman of a special subcommittee that probed the M-16 last year, announced that the hearings would be re-opened.

"On the face of it, the awards do not look like a good move in terms of economy," Ichord said in a masterpiece of understatement.

The Ichord subcommittee will also look into reports that GM and Harrington & Richardson received Pentagon assurance that there would be no penalties assessed for late deliveries.

Until April Colt Industries, Inc., was the sole supplier of M-16s. Its price has averaged $104 a rifle on recent contracts. But the government will pay a first-year price of $316 a rifle to GM and up to $250 to Harrington and Richardson.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POLITICS '68

INDIANA

As the political smoke from the primaries began to clear in Indiana last week, it was evident that former Vice President **Richard M. Nixon** was the only big winner. Though unopposed, Nixon received over 500,000 votes, nearly 100,000 votes more than he did in 1960.

Moreover, he received this significant amount of support from the Hoosiers when many Republicans were sorely tempted to tiptoe into the Democratic primary **to stop Bobby Kennedy** (an estimated 50,000 to 60,000, in fact, did so) and when pro-Rockefeller Republicans were being urged to stay home to hold Nixon's vote down.

Bobby Kennedy scored his "must" win in the Indiana primary, gathering 42 per cent of the vote against Gov. Roger Branigin's 30 per cent and Eugene McCarthy's 28. Aside from gaining victories in districts carried by George Wallace in 1964, he also won 9 to 1 in the Negro wards. Though fueled by a **full head of money** (the figure $2 million is often heard), Kennedy managed to emerge in the winner's circle against the overwhelming opposition of

KENNEDY NIXON

the metropolitan press, including the conservative Pulliam-owned Indianapolis Star and Indianapolis News.

Nevertheless, the Democratic pros were **not impressed enough** with Bobby's performance to jump aboard his bandwagon. They figure that 58 per cent of the Democrats didn't vote for him and are worried by Bobby's inability to appeal to many white-collar Democrats. Most of them still think that **Hubert Humphrey** will wind up as the nominee.

Kennedy's victory last week, not only in Indiana but in **Washington, D.C.** (where a Bobby slate of delegates won over a Humphrey slate by a 2-to-1 margin), however, has given his supporters a lift. Buoyed by these wins, Kennedy has now turned his attention to an all-out push for Democratic delegates in the **Nebraska primary** to be held this week.

KENNEDY

Bobby Kennedy campaigned in Indiana on the theme that he would bring **"law and order"** to the United States, but out in Fresno the police don't think Bobby means what he says.

After a hassle developed between **Fresno Police Chief H. R. Morton** and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy aides recently, Morton withdrew all policemen from Kennedy functions, claiming:

"I have never at any time encountered such a group of ill-mannered, uncouth and deliberately obnoxious people anywhere as those on **Sen. Kennedy's staff.**"

Morton says he withdrew the men following requests from Kennedy aides who declared, "the senator does not like policemen and does not like blue uniforms."

Morton was on hand for Kennedy's arrival with 35 uniformed officers on overtime, 32 reserve policemen, numerous plainclothes officers and the entire 16-man motorcycle squad. Before the men were withdrawn, Morton said **several potentially dangerous situations** arose and his men took action to prevent trouble or injury to the thousands of spectators.

"During the entire four hours," said Morton, "officers were subjected to **constant abuse and filthy language** by advance men of Kennedy's staff. I received the same treatment."

At one point, Morton added, as the Kennedy party was driving through the crowd, a boy about 12 was knocked to the ground by the vehicle "and no attempt was made by any member of Kennedy's staff to determine his injuries, which fortunately proved minor."

TEXAS

In handily winning the Texas GOP gubernatorial primary last week, conservative lawyer **Paul Eggers** now has a good chance of becoming the state's first Republican governor since 1874. Eggers, a former Air Force major, had the support of Sen. John Tower.

EGGERS

Eggers' prospects for victory brightened when the Democrats, in their own gubernatorial primary, turned down Gov. John Connally's candidate and made liberal **Don Yarborough** and middle-roader Lt. Gov. **Preston Smith** the top vote-getters. The two men face a run-off on June 1.

Trailing behind Yarborough and Smith were Connally's former Atty. Gen. **Waggoner Carr**, the present secretary of state, **John Hill**, and LBJ's former ambassador to Australia, **Eugene Locke**, who claimed to be Connally's "favorite" candidate and who had the services of the governor's brother as campaign manager. None of these "Connally candidates" came within 120,000 votes of runner-up Smith.

Young Don Yarborough, no kin to the state's anti-Connally Sen. Ralph Yarborough, won top place in the crowded **10-man field** largely because he was the most prominent and vocal liberal on the ballot. Lt. Gov. Smith, who had declared his candidacy before Connally officially announced his desire to retire, was widely known through name-identification and had some grass-roots backing.

No matter which Democrat wins the run-off, Republican Eggers stands to gain. Neither Yarborough nor Smith is very popular within the Democratic party, Smith because of a **personal feud with Connally** and Yarborough because of his radicalism. Smith, however, has the added handicap of being a colorless campaigner. Since Texas Democrats have a history of **deserting their party**, Lone Star State politicos are now predicting that Eggers may very well be the next Texas governor.

FLORIDA

Conservative Rep. **Ed Gurney** (R.-Fla.) captured his party's senatorial nomination last week with a landslide victory over former St. Petersburg Mayor **Herman W. Goldner.** Gurney racked up a 4-to-1 margin over his liberal opponent, carrying every county in the state.

GURNEY

Gurney's Democratic opponent will not be known until May 28, when former Gov. **LeRoy Collins** and State Atty. Gen. **Earl Faircloth** settle things in a primary run-off.

Collins captured 49 per cent of the vote and Faircloth 45 per cent in last week's primary, with a handful of nuisance candidates depriving either one of a majority. Collins is rated a slight favorite in the **upcoming run-off.**

The Collins-Faircloth battle has been a bruising one thus far and should get even rougher in coming weeks. A similar **intra-party battle** in 1966 left Florida Democrats badly split and Republican Claude Kirk went on to capture the governorship.

NORTH CAROLINA

Rep. **James Gardner** (R.-N.C.), who won a landslide victory in last week's gubernatorial primary, is given an excellent chance of becoming the state's first GOP governor since Reconstruction.

GARDNER

Gardner received nearly 75 per cent of the vote in defeating fellow conservative **Jack Stickley**, a 65-year-old Charlotte textile broker who had organizational support. Gardner's youth (35) and campaign style earned him the primary victory and the right to meet Democrat **Bob Scott** in November.

Scott, the state's lieutenant governor, won 48 per cent of the vote in defeating attorney Mel Broughton and Negro dentist Reginald Hawkins. Although Broughton called upon his supporters to give Scott all-out support, the **primary wounds** may take some time to heal. Hawkins, who garnered 125,000 votes, has refused thus far to back Scott.

OHIO

The upset victory of former Rep. **John Gilligan** over incumbent Democratic Sen. **Frank Lausche** by some 50,000 votes in last week's senatorial primary can be attributed to basically one factor: the new alliance between Ohio's weak Democratic party structure and the forces of **organized labor.** Without the campaign participation of labor, specifically the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), the "unbeatable" conservative Democrat Lausche, in succession mayor of Cleveland, five-term governor and two-term senator, would still be unbeaten.

GILLIGAN

In 1966 Ohio's faction-ridden, decentralized Democratic party took it on the nose, allowing GOP Gov. **James Rhodes** to win a landslide re-election victory and losing a host of incumbent Democratic congressmen, including freshman Rep. John Gilligan of Cincinnati (defeated by Bob Taft Jr.). The message to Ohio Democrats was clear: to win they had to ally with the state AFL-CIO, one of the most potent state labor-political organizations in the United States but a group which had long been excluded from party affairs by suspicious and prideful Democratic leaders.

State Democratic Chairman **Morton Neipp** sat down with Ohio AFL-CIO President **Frank King** (who doubles as Democratic minority leader of the state senate) to map out a plan for recouping the Democratic party's lost fortunes. The first item on their agenda was defeat of Lausche, disliked by labor for his **conservative Senate voting record** (72 per cent ACA) and detested by Democrats for his independence of the party and frequent refusal to back its candidates.

The man the two leaders picked to do the trick was one-term congressman Gilligan, a former Xavier University English professor who became a Cincinnati city councilman after his '66 defeat. He is a man labor feels comfortable with. In his one term in the House (1965-66), he received a perfect **100 per cent voting rating** by the AFL-CIO.

All involved realized the primary challenge to Lausche would not be an easy road: The first poll sampling showed 55 per cent of the state's Democratic voters favoring the incumbent, only 7 per cent backing Gilligan; what convinced them to go ahead was an extraordinarily large—38 per cent—**bloc of "undecideds."**

The Ohio AFL-CIO began the task by assessing each state federation member **five cents per month** for "political education." This $35,000 per month income, plus additional state and national labor contributions totaling an estimated $175,000, was the bulk of the **Gilligan war chest.** (Gilligan reportedly spent close to $250,000 in the primary contest; Lausche's expenditures were estimated at less than $50,000.)

With this hefty sum available to pay the bills, national COPE was able to test its new, revolutionary **computerized approach to politics.** The names of each of the Ohio AFL-CIO's 800,000 members were sent to national COPE in Washington; COPE's computers then organized each of the members according to street address, precinct, ward, and county. The lists of union voters were returned to Ohio COPE operatives who were able easily to contact each man listed without having to go through the drudgery of looking up every union member in the registration books.

The computerized membership lists were also used to address mailings of the state labor publication, **Focus,** to each member, carrying its lop-sided propaganda for candidate Gilligan into every workingman's home. In Ohio's major metropolitan areas COPE set up **telephone banks** to call each resident union voter; the telephones were manned by operators out on strike.

In January the **State Democratic Committee** fulfilled its end of the deal when Chairman Neipp persuaded it to reject incumbent Lausche in favor of young Gilligan, an unprecedented move in state politics. A short time later the Ohio AFL-CIO also broke with tradition to endorse a primary candidate.

The herculean COPE effort paid off better than most political observers had expected, as the race was considered a toss-up—with Lausche the slight favorite—right up to the morning of primary day. With their man now holding down the Democratic nomination, Ohio labor can most certainly be expected to put out an **even greater effort** in Gilligan's race to defeat the Republican nominee, state Attorney General William Saxbe, in November.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS POWER

Dear Congressman:

I read in Human Events that you voted for the recent proposal to...

Dear Editor:

Human Events reports that... yet your paper has chosen to ignore this fact...

Dear Chairman:
Enclosed is my contribution to help elect...

READER RESPONSE

And that means conservative response—whether it be to block a piece of bad legislation or to support a candidate for office. When they read it in HUMAN EVENTS—they act. You can help us double this conservative response in the campaign months ahead, simply by filling out the $1 Trial Subscription coupons below. Do it now—and mail them today.

SEND 5-WEEKS-FOR-A-DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO:

Your Neighbors • Relatives • Co-Workers • Businessmen • Doctors • Lawyers • Students • Teachers • Clergymen • Church Members • Local Civic Groups • Your State and Local Officials

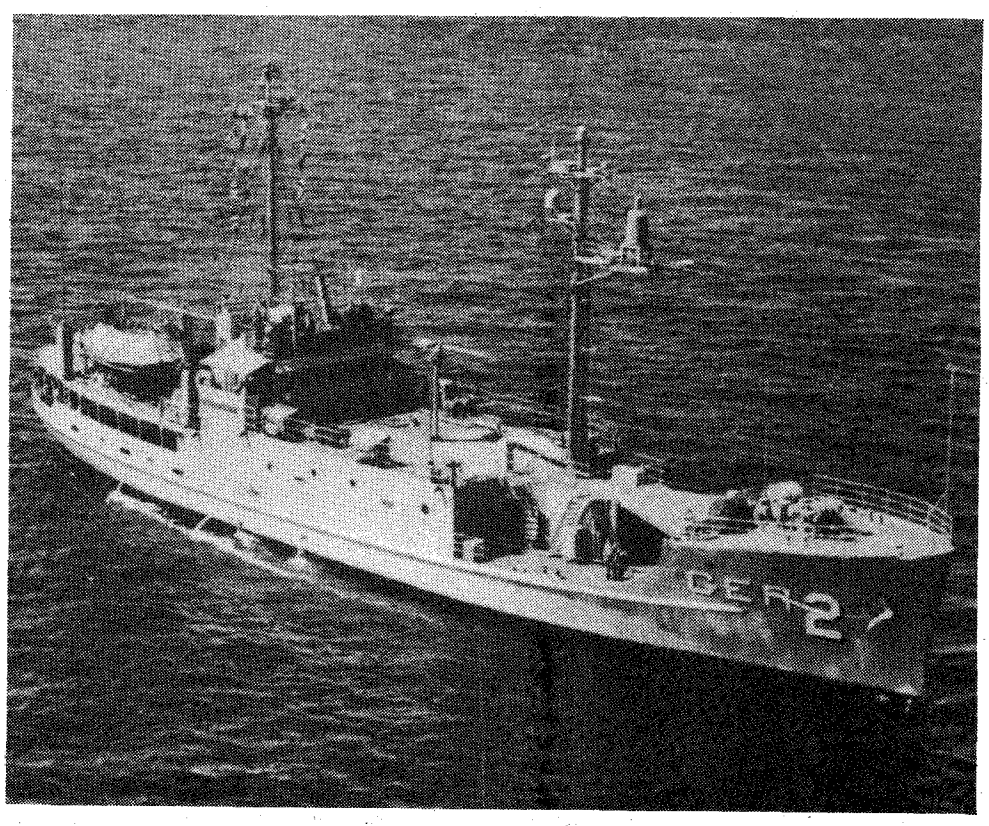
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____.

5/18/68

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First St., S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery



Does Anyone Remember the Pueblo?

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Is it idle in the climate of our time to cry "Remember the *Pueblo*!"? Our leaders don't want to remember the *Pueblo*. They hope that in the turmoil of peace talks, of national elections, of baseball season and of summer vacations, the people will forget the men who offered their lives to protect the people. Alas, there was a time when an American government which submitted to piracy would have been instantly repudiated by the American people.

You don't have to catalogue the failures of U.S. leadership in recent years to judge its character. That character is transparent in the *Pueblo* case. It is the same character—or lack of character—which has mired this country in no-win war abroad and raging insurrection at home.

Pipsqueak North Korea seized the U.S.S. *Pueblo* on the high seas off Wonsan harbor. It was reported at the time that the *Pueblo* had orders to surrender. The ship was not armed for self-defense. It was not escorted by protecting vessels. Thus, the employment of the *Pueblo* was an example of the incomparable incompetence which U.S. leadership has consistently demonstrated in recent years.

It is prudent for U.S. leaders to assume that their secret operational orders are known to the enemy. When Secretary McNamara posted our spy ships close to enemy waters under orders not to resist seizure, he was inviting the enemy to seize the ships. Capture of the electronic gear would be of great value to the Soviet Union.

Exposing the timid quality of U.S. leadership would exalt Soviet prestige in the world. Soviet daring would influence the wavering neutrals to admit the inevitability of Soviet triumph in the war for the world. And all this could be accomplished without risk because the orders to the spy ships were known to Soviet intelligence.

The United States has responded to the *Pueblo* seizure with diplomatic protest. But diplomatic protest is ineffectual because our leaders have reduced it to a process of begging. When the opponent knows that the United States will not invoke sanctions to support its position, he can be contemptuous of our words. Diplomacy becomes a sham to deceive and pacify the American people.

Panmunjom is the scene of U.S. mortification. The North Koreans are arrogant, defiant, insulting. Why does the United States submit to such calculated humiliation? Does the man in the White House practice this national self-abasement to show that he is a man of peace?

North Korean piracy is not the subject of discussion. Why, they demand, did the United States violate North Korean waters to spy on an innocent and peace-loving country? What ransom will the United States pay for the return of ship and crew? The United States must confess its guilt, beg forgiveness and promise to mend its ways. The President betrays our national honor by forcing our ambassadors to submit to such insult.

Our leaders are paralyzed by a mortal fear of confrontation with the Soviet Union. They will not invoke against North Viet Nam the sanctions authorized by international law because they don't dare. They will not bow to the demands of North Korea because the American people would not tolerate such open surrender. So they do what politicians always do in crisis—nothing.

Our leaders are lost in a maze of false premises. They fear that vigorous retribution in the *Pueblo* case would jeopardize negotiations in Viet Nam. In reality, forthright action to recover the *Pueblo* and its crew would hasten settlement in Viet Nam by showing the enemy that the United States has no intention of surrendering there. Toleration of the *Pueblo* aggression encourages the enemy to persevere in the war in Viet Nam. He gains confidence that the United States will capitulate there as it did in Korea.

The Soviet strategists are apparently correct in their assessment of U.S. leadership. Men who acquiesce abjectly in the seizure of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* simply lack the character to represent the United States effectively in Viet Nam or anywhere else.

□□□

NARCOTICS PLAN RAPPED—LBJ's plan to put the Bureau of Narcotics under Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark was rapped recently by Rep. William Scherle (R.-Iowa). Noting Clark's "soft on crime" approach, Scherle said: "The present Justice Department lacks the expertise necessary for effective investigation and enforcement of highly complex drug problems. The attorney general has failed to prove that he can lead his department in successfully prosecuting America's drug laws."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Left-Fascism Blamed for German Rioting

By DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY

The current threat to German democracy is from left, and not from right, radicalism.

Left revolutionaries are making a systematic effort to establish an "extra-parliamentary opposition," to blow up the "Grand Coalition" of Christian Democrats which is presently running the country with a four-fifth majority. The illegal Communist party (KPD) surfaced early in February 1968 and endorsed the concept of "extra-parliamentary opposition." Since 1967 the rightist movement, mostly composed of older people, has been stagnating. By contrast, the youthful rebels seem to have doubled in strength.

Student demonstrations during 1967 were directed against the United States, Iran, Greece, German federal, provincial and municipal governments, and university administrations. The rioters disrupted the Frankfurt International Book Fair and on Feb. 6, 1968, attacked the U.S. Consulate General in Frankfurt, desecrated the American and German flags, and planted Cuban and Viet Cong flags on USIA's America House.

The Easter riots which followed the shooting of Rudi Dutschke, a self-styled "professional revolutionary," are merely a step in the march of left radicalism.

University students—many of them war orphans, refugees and offspring of Nazi parents—form the core of the extra-parliamentary opposition. Among the students, leadership is provided by the Socialist League of German Students (SDS). West Berlin has 30,000 students and the Federal Republic about 280,000. SDS membership is less than 2,000, including 50 students in Berlin.

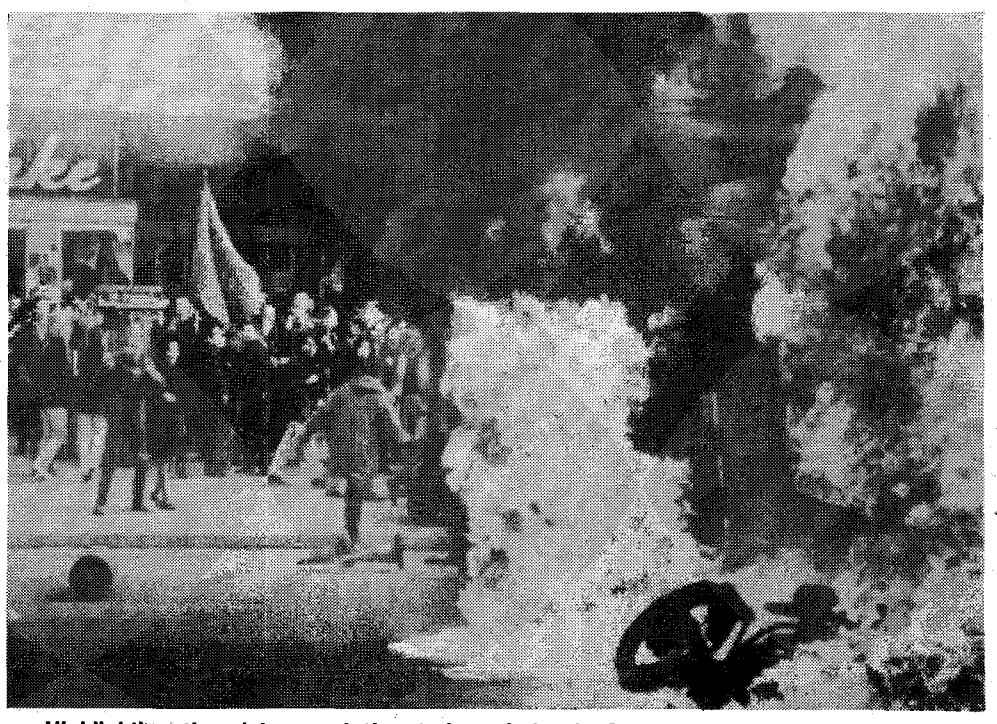
The German Social Democratic party (SPD), which speaks for the bulk of German Socialists, cut its ties with the SDS in 1960. As used by SDS, the expression "Socialist" is a misnomer.

Dutschke is the chief ideologue and agitator of the SDS. The closest approximation to a charismatic figure which Germany has known since Hitler, his influence is bound to rise—if he recovers fully.

Some of those who depicted Mao Tse-tung and Fidel Castro as "leftists but not really Communists," now describe Dutschke as a refugee from East Germany, a practicing Christian, the husband of an American theology student, and a decided opponent of violence.

Marx, Engels, Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh as well as a few German, French and American neo-Marxists are the mentors of SDS and Dutschke. Lenin or Stalin would describe the SDS as an anarchist deviation from true communism. But Mao probably would give his blessings. The SDS leaders including Dutschke consider themselves to be Maoists.

A cue to Dutschke's thinking may be found in the names which he gave to his son: Hosea Che. Che Guevara aimed to organize multiple Viet Nams to defeat the United States. Prophet Hosea bewailed the rottenness of affairs: "Therefore shall a tumult arise . . . and all thy fortresses shall be spoiled. . . in the day of battle." Whether or not Dutschke still is affiliated with the church, he regards Christ as a revolutionary who wanted to create a better society on earth.



Highlighting the violence of the student rioting in Germany following the shooting of Rudi Dutschke is this scene of a police motorcycle set ablaze by the leftist students.

The SDS and its friends parade under various types of Communist flags and effigies of Communist heroes. Their war cry is "Ho-Ho-Ho Chi Minh." Their supposedly "non-violent" tactics violate some 17 articles in the German criminal code.

The revolutionary students are trying to organize desertions from U.S. military forces stationed in Germany.

So long as force is insufficient to make revolution, they plan to use "provocation" in order to disorient moral concepts, to disturb normal behavior, to destroy the "entire consumers' society," and to disrupt the state. All tricks should be used to avoid paying taxes, the security agencies should be swamped through false denunciations, public installations should be dirtied and destroyed.

"Steal whenever it is not dangerous," says one leaflet. The rebels believe that "permanent presence everywhere," together with frequent attacks against "pinpoint targets," can create a "revolutionary situation."

SDS leaders have been talking about "rational" and "humanitarian violence." "Educational" films have been explaining the fabrication of Molotov cocktails. The discussions about Viet Nam have been used both to lambaste the United States and to analyze the Viet Cong model of partisan warfare. The interior ministers of the German *Laender* (states) reported that during the Easter riots various groups conspired to organize violence in Frankfurt and Berlin.

Dutschke has privately made the point that the society is not yet ripe for effective violence. Instead he proposes a "long march through authoritarian institutions" and argues that demonstrations and protests "mobilize consciousness." Society is "learning," he believes. In brief, he is emulating Mao's cultural revolution.

Whether Dutschke is regarded as a Communist is a matter of definition. A Socialist observer labelled him a "left Fascist," and indeed SDS tactics resemble the Nazi pattern. Clearly, Dutschke is not a reform democrat.

One of the most pressing "partial demands" of the revolutionaries is the expropriation of the Axel Springer press company. It is alleged that Springer by "dominating" the German press undermines freedom of speech. Springer owns five of 160 daily papers and four of nine of Berlin newspapers. He sells 70 per cent of the Berlin newspapers and 39 per cent of the papers in West Germany. The German consumer, in a daily plebiscite, obviously prefers Springer publications.

On April 14, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the Soviet youth paper, talked darkly about "assassins behind typewriters." The German rioters accuse the Springer press of being the true inspirator of the attempt on Dutschke's life, but the same accusation is directed at the Berlin senate, at CSU Minister Franz Josef Strauss, at SPD Minister Herbert Wehner, and at all dead, living and still unborn German "Fascists." Note that the would-be assassin is a twice-convicted criminal.

No evidence has been produced to show that the SDS receives financial support from abroad. However, on April 15, large amounts of East German propaganda materials were disseminated in West Berlin, while KPD leaflets were distributed in Frankfurt.

Moreover, large numbers of party functionaries from East Germany have been visiting the student groups since 1966. Taking the demonstrations as a pretext, the Ulbricht government has blocked land travel of West German officials to Berlin.

The SDS opposes Stalinism and the Ulbricht regime. But they never yet demonstrated against Red totalitarianism and they may have ties with those forces in East Germany who are gunning for Ulbricht's job, including Erich Honecker, present heir-apparent.

International Communist propaganda fully supports the "extra-parliamentary opposition." The Soviet press is talking about the "masses" behind Dutschke and vastly exaggerates the strength of the movement. It amplifies for worldwide consumption SDS calls for the resignation of the Socialist Berlin government, the expropriation of Springer, and the abolition of RIAS, an American radio station. All this is transparently designed to break Berlin's moral and material powers of resistance.

The optimists believe that the SDS has overplayed its hand and that Lenin, for once, was proved right: left radicalism is an infantile disease. The realists are convinced that the democratic reform elements must cut themselves loose from the partisans of revolution, or else rioting will continue and German democracy will be destabilized.

The pessimists are afraid that the Bonn government will not be able to cope with the threat and that the radicals, in West and East Germany, may be able to implant a "Viet Nam" in Berlin.

(Copyright 1968, Los Angeles Times)

□□□

HUBERT HUMPHREY, who had trouble raising funds during his abortive 1960 presidential drive, has no such worry now. Literally $5 million was raised on Wall Street recently and organized labor has promised to open its war chest. AFL-CIO President George Meany guaranteed Humphrey "as much as you need" and as one Democratic senator remarked, "If that means $10 million, they'll come up with it."

□□□

BOBBY KENNEDY seemed surprised by the recent riots. They apparently don't have outbreaks like that in Hyannisport, Palm Beach or McLean, Va.

Dr. Possony is director of the international political studies program at the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. His books include A Century of Conflict *and* Lenin, the Compulsive Revolutionary. *The article above first appeared in the Los Angeles* Times.

Authors!

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, religious and even controversial manuscripts welcomed. For Free Booklet write Vantage Press, Dept. P.N., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1.

THE *Great Revolution* IN SKIN CARE!

COCOA BUTTER
(Oil of Theobroma)
Nature's Finest Oil is Today's Cosmetic News Sensation!

HERE'S A SOAP MADE OF IT! Hershey Estates has taken the world's number one skin conditioner—highly refined cocoa butter—and expertly formulated it into this world famous soap . . . the ultimate in cleansing and conditioning. Your complexion will love its supreme mildness.

Hershey Estates COCOA BUTTER SOAP

GIFT BOXED: 3 cakes personal size or 2 cakes bath size or 5 cakes large guest size or 10 cakes guest size for $1.75, postpaid.
SPECIAL: 6 boxes $10.00;
12 boxes $19.25. (No C.O.D.'s)
Pa. residents add 6% sales tax

HERSHEY ESTATES
Dept. 31 • Hershey, Pa. 17033

Hold The World In Your Palm..with

M. V. MINISCOPE SYSTEM $16.95

So startlingly different are the design and performance of the M.V. MINISCOPE SYSTEM that you won't really believe it until you see it and use it yourself. ■ With its standard objective the M.V. is an 8x, wide-angle (8.2°), 24mm monocular telescope—more powerful than most field glasses and binoculars. For an even larger field, just quick-change objectives and you have a 6x, super-wide-angle (11°), 18mm telescope. ■ The prismatic, fully coated optics are of the same uncompromising quality that you expect from the finest Japanese cameras—crispness, brilliance and complete planarity. ■ As an added bonus, the objectives may be used as 3x and 5x wide-field magnifier/loupes, of unexcelled definition and clarity. ■ Weight 3¾ ozs., length only 3½". Comes with handstrap and soft, flat, zippered case that fits snugly in gentleman's pocket or lady's purse.

☐ Send the MIYAUCHI M.V. MINISCOPE SYSTEM w/case & exchange objectives. Satisfaction, or refund guaranteed. Check for $16.95 plus $1 for post. & ins. encl. (Calif. resid. add 5% tax.)

Name _____
Address _____
_____ Zip _____

584 Washington St., San Francisco, 94111
(415) 981-5688
HE-0518 **haverhill's**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CLUBS OF AMERICA

A 1967 group of DECA scholarship winners displays their awards. In the column below, Alice Widener explains how the work-study programs have benefited them.

How to Help Youth

By ALICE WIDENER

Houston, Texas:—If television and the big press had reported nationwide on the annual convention in Houston this month of the Distributive Education Clubs of America, Inc. (DECA), most Americans would know a correct answer to the question, "How should we help youth?" Though more than 3,000 inspired, dedicated and energetic high school boys and girls with teacher-coordinators attended the DECA convention, not nearly enough people were there. The number should have been legion.

Had top public officials and thousands of parents been present to hear what the boys and girls in DECA had to say about their rewarding school experience as learners and part-time workers, perhaps it would be possible to convince the majority of Americans that paycheck education should have equal status with academic education in our public school system. If such equality were achieved, I am convinced we would have almost no high school drop-out and juvenile deliquency problem, and a diminishing rather than increasing racial problem.

In Houston, dozens of high school seniors from all our states appeared before judges to answer questions in final competition for selection as "DECA Student of the Year." Each of these students had divided his or her school day between academic studies and training in distributive education—merchandizing, sales, advertising, display, management, consumer research, etc. A part of the training consists of holding down a part-time job in a distributive business; for example, a shoe store, apparel shop, printing business, pharmacy, supermarket, etc.

Each of the teen-age boys and girls competing for first honors was so outstanding it was hard to choose the best. They are living proof that when high school students are given a chance to pursue an attainable goal through achieving a sense of identity, through feeling it is possible to follow an individual course in our society, and through entering into realistic contact with life outside school and home, they can get an excellent start on the road to full self-development and self-support.

It would be easy to write a book about the good that DECA does. A short, truthful way to explain the organization is to say that the Distributive Education Clubs of America, Inc., is a youth life-saving institution. At present, it is rescuing 82,000 teen-age boys and girls from being innocent victims of our out-of kilter public education system which arbitrarily sets the foolish standard that every boy and girl should follow an academic high school course of study as preparation for a four-year college course.

Since statistics show that only 20 per cent of boys and girls in grades 1 through 12 will complete such a four-year course, the plain fact is that 80 per cent of our youth is being forced into feelings of social and intellectual inferiority. It is these feelings which create hordes of high school drop-outs, many of whom become juvenile delinquents.

"The myth has spread more widely among the populace each year that the only socially acceptable place for a young person to be between the ages of 18 and 22 is in college," declares the North Carolina Public School Bulletin. "We have contributed to this myth by training most of the young people in our public schools as if they are going to a four-year college or university even though we know it isn't true."

All the youthful award winners at the DECA convention in Houston are planning to go on to higher education in a chosen distributive field. Each winner said that membership in a DECA club causes a student to do better at academic studies in high school.

"DECA gave me a goal," said a top honors student. "DECA helped me relate school life to real life; it helped me meet people, find myself, and find out the reason why I should accept responsibility at school and in the community."

When are our politicians and sociologists going to discover that a principal cause of youth troubles in our nation is a snobbish, out-of-date public school system based on the theory that any boy or girl who doesn't go to college is fit only for the intellectual junk heap? The 82,000 boys and girls belonging to Distributive Education Clubs of America, Inc.—black, white, tall, short, Southern, Northern, Eastern, Western—are proving the theory is wrong. In Houston, I met hundreds of DECA teachers and teen-ager members. They are tops.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

Hell's Canyon Dam: Success Story for Private Enterprise

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Hell's Canyon, Idaho:—They will tell the tale a long while around here, and there will be visible proof of it far past the lifetimes of those of us who were in at the beginning and at the end.

The end of the tale was reached on Sunday, May 5, when the investor-owned Idaho Power Co. dedicated its industry-built complex at Hell's Canyon Dam after a solemn invocation, a pledge to the flag, appropriate congratulations from the states of Idaho and Oregon, as well as from many captains of industry and finance. Conspicuously absent were the crestfallen minions of the big government bloc who fought to prevent this superb accomplishment.

Principal speaker and central figure on the powerhouse deck was the modest, spectacled Thomas E. Roach, the company's board chairman, who was company president when the fight began in 1947. His speech was a model of restraint on an occasion which was a personal triumph and might excusably have been an opportunity for crowing like a chanticleer from this perch in the Snake River Valley of the Rocky Mountains.

As one of the newsmen who had visited the site 20 years ago, and who followed the controversy which raged through Congress, through the Federal Power Commission and several political campaigns, and which ended in the U.S. Supreme Court, I would have enjoyed hearing Mr. Roach do some name-calling and some taunting. Never would a bit of gloating been more justified.

Back there in President Truman's time, with the New Deal memories still green, the liberal doctrine was crabbed and arrogant. In federal policy it was a heresy to have doubts about the United States and one world. In domestic policy it was uncouth to demur at the proposition that great investments and their wise management could come elsewhere than from the federal government. Collectivism, worldwide and nationwide, was the keynote; those of us who sang another tune were isolationists of narrow mind and obstructionists in the livery of the robber barons.

When the Idaho Power Co. applied for a license to build a complex of three hydroelectric dams along a 100-mile reach of the all-but-inaccessible Snake River, there was a wild outcry from the socializers.

They demanded that the federal government "safeguard the national heritage" by building one "high" dam for over $456 million in tax dollars. The arguments were that an investor-owned company would ream the rate-payers, lay waste the national beauties, do nothing for reclamation, irrigation, recreation, navigation and, in any event, would never overcome the obstacles in engineering and financing.

There were 14 bills in six sessions of Congress aimed at frustrating the company. There was a 12-month battle before the Federal Power Commission where the company eventually proved the feasibility of the venture in 20,000 words of testimony with 400 exhibits.

There was a breath-holding, two-year interval when the opponents appealed to the Supreme Court to overrule the commission. Ten years elapsed between the application for license and the court's go-ahead signal. The ensuing years saw the completion of the complex with dams at Brownlee (1959), Oxbow (1961) and Hell's Canyon (1968).

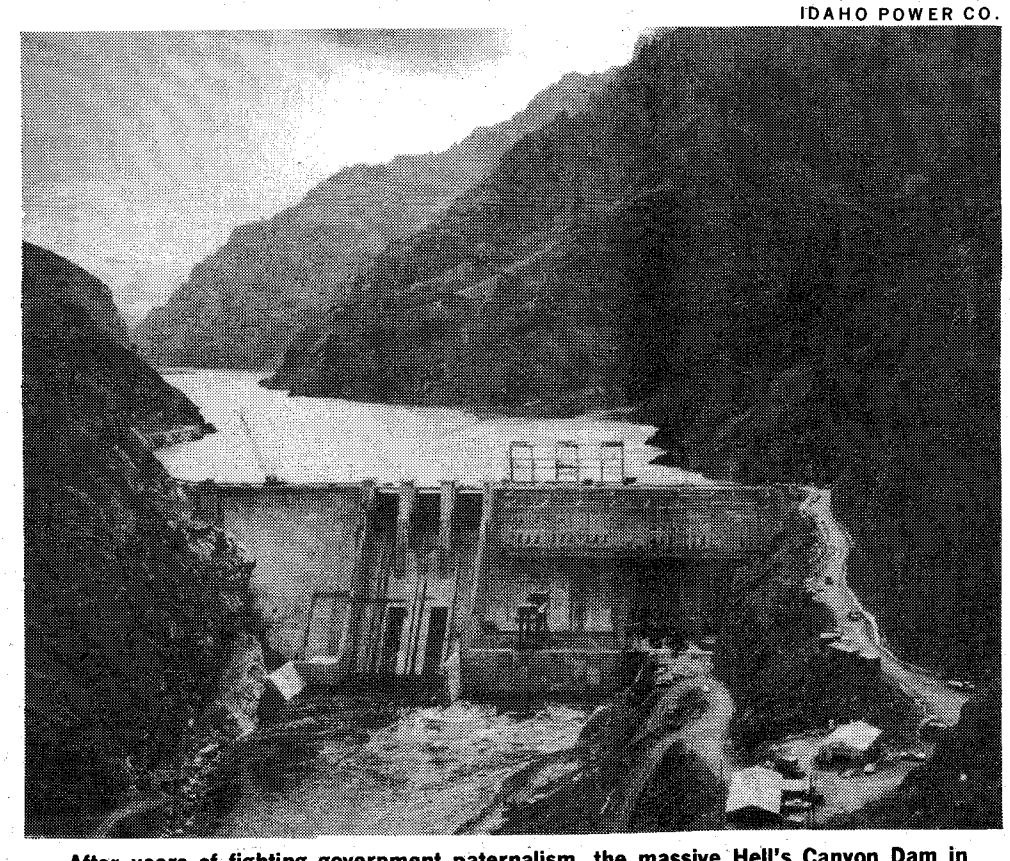
Chairman Roach put it mildly in his address when he mentioned a "militant, widespread effort by the public-power advocates" to prevent this splendid accomplishment. He had satisfactions enough. The entire development was given his name for the history books.

Its cost of $230 million is far below the federal figure, and the development will generate $500 million in taxes through the 50 years that the license calls for. All multi-purpose features of the proposed federal dam are achieved by the company dam at no cost to the taxpayer. Idaho is filling up with manufacturing plants, many of them from processing the vegetables that now grow in the increasingly irrigated land which was barren a few years ago.

It is a stirring tale of human perseverance and ingenuity, and the moral is quite obvious in this election season. Every one of the major presidential candidates is begging private enterprise to rebuild the nation. It's a remarkable change of tune.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

IDAHO POWER CO.



After years of fighting government paternalism, the massive Hell's Canyon Dam in Idaho nears completion—with private resources.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Haven Mayor Richard Lee, center, announces a crackdown on the looting that plagued the university city last August. Many observers think the forced transfer of Negro families during the renewal efforts helped trigger the riots.

Edward Logue, now advising Nelson Rockefeller, was the chief architect of New Haven's controversial urban renewal programs.

Urban Renewal and Urban Revolt

Since the early '50s the grandiose programs of city development generally categorized under the heading of urban renewal have been a cardinal article of faith among certified liberals. In communities across the nation liberals planned, destroyed and rebuilt, all in the name of beautifying cities and making them more "livable." And after 15 years of conscientous bulldozing there appears virtually conclusive evidence that mindless urban renewal has been a major contributor to the conditions that have led thousands of ghetto residents to riot and burn down their communities.

Urban renewal, rather than make cities more livable, has made them more unlivable; while liberal urban planners satisfy their desire to tamper with social and economic patterns, the poor have gotten poorer and ghetto communities have become more isolated and alienated than ever.

Compounding this sad situation is that, in the minds of the urban renewers, everything is "business-as-usual." Countless renewal projects are on the boards for communities throughout the land and nobody seems to have heeded the warning that these plans may precedent the downfall of the very communities they are meant to serve.

For a shining example of a community where massive urban renewal was directly implicated as a cause for urban revolt one need look no further than New Haven, Conn., a city that has been touted far and wide as a "model" example of urban planning and industrious renewal efforts.

New Haven's Experience

Between 1949 and 1967 New Haven was the proud recipient of nearly $131 million in federal renewal funds, a sum that breaks down, in a city of 140,000 population, to $930 per capita—highest in the United States (New York City, by contrast, received only $46 per capita in the '49-'67 period). Since 1953 New Haven has spent $237 million on new construction. And since 1962 the city has spent $6 million annually on anti-poverty projects.

Yet for six days in August 1967, New Haven was the scene of a full-blown riot, resulting in $1 million in damages to insured property and untold damages to the city's ghetto residents.

After 111 hours under an official "state of emergency," and with the assistance of state police forces, the riot was snuffed out. During the disturbance, New Haven's eight-term Democratic Mayor Richard Lee reportedly paced the floor of his city hall basement "command center," tears in his eyes, muttering, "Why, why, why?"

To find out why the "model city" blew up, the publication *Progressive Architecture* sent two of its editors to New Haven. They talked to ghetto dwellers and urban planners, the man in the street and the men at city hall. Their general conclusions:

"What happened in New Haven is partly due to the nationwide 'Negro revolution' and partly due to the continuing existence of ghettos in a city that has spent $237 million on new construction since 1953. . . . The urban renewal program was originally intended to raze slums and replace them with highways and commercial developments. That is precisely what New Haven has done, and in the process it has relocated thousands of people at least once, and many several times. It is not surprising that resentment would eventually build up against this process, especially among those it happens to affect [the poor] in a city that is praised nationally as a 'model city,' partly because the city administration has been so efficient at doing this."

The roots of New Haven's urban dilemma were traced by the *Progressive Architecture* reporters back to the 1940s when a coalition of civic groups—headed by the League of Women Voters—hired Yale Prof. Maurice Rovital to prepare a master plan for renewing the city's downtown commercial section and enlarge the city's traffic pattern to take advantage of the superhighways the state was building outside New Haven. Not much was done with Rovital's plan until he was hired by the city's newly created Redevelopment Agency in 1950 and he began planning with vigor and authority.

A prime mover behind the creation of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency (NHRA) was a young liberal Democratic city alderman, Richard C. Lee. Alderman Lee had run for mayor in 1949 and had been decisively defeated by a Republican. He ran again in 1951, this time on a revolutionary (for the time) platform vowing to make urban renewal the No. 1 endeavor of the mayor and the city; in 1951 Lee lost by only two votes. When Lee ran a third time in 1953 on a similar platform he was easily elected and has since been re-elected to eight two-year terms, a feat unprecedented in New Haven political history.

As fate would have it, liberal Lee in New Haven and liberal congressmen in Washington arrived at the same conclusion at about the same time: Urban renewal was simply great.

In 1954, Lee's first year in office, Congress passed a new housing bill enabling cities to build residential and commercial urban renewal projects using two-thirds federal government financing. With a veritable bottomless pit of money waiting in Washington, Mayor Lee wasted not a tick of the clock in making good on his platform pledge to renew the devil out of New Haven.

Lee began by recruiting a staff that came to be widely recognized for its skill and dexterity in urban manipulation and at getting funds. As head of NHRA the mayor hired Edward Logue, a previously inexperienced man who is now regarded as one of the nation's premier renewal "experts," and gradually other planners and doers were added who could come up with programs and apply the muscle necessary to get money out of Washington.

"The government protects its money like a girl keeps her favors," observes *Progressive Architecture*. "Both want to give them away, but only after the right overtures." Lee and his staff have made the right overtures to the tune of over $100 million in federal renewal funds.

Lee's first major renewal project was a short in-city highway that goes straight from the city's commercial center to the Connecticut Turnpike. Construction of the highway forced the relocation of thousands of low-income New Haven residents and served few besides suburban shoppers (and, of course, downtown merchants); it also set in motion a chain of renewal projects that, despite anger, frustration and riots, has not stopped yet.

With the downtown area "opened up," New Haven's fledgling planners were soon visited by a big-city operator from New York who had just the plan for redeveloping the commercial center. The man with the plan was Roger Stevens, part-time theater producer and full-time real estate developer who now heads the government's National Arts Council.

Urging Lee and his staff not to go about renewal on a small, block-by-block scale, Stevens offered to redevelop a huge chunk of the commercial area, building stores, offices and a hotel where homes then stood. Stevens found the roadblocks in his path were often imposing and the profits just as often small, and after several years he finally called it quits on New Haven.

But the Stevens project paved the way for further city renewal, as it spread from the commercial center to residential areas. And as downtown grew and planners tampered with living patterns, more and more, bigger and bigger roads were constructed. In the process, thousands upon thousands of New Haven residents were uprooted, moved, resettled and, sometimes, moved again.

"What has urban renewal done for New Haven's low-income ghettos?" *Progressive Architecture* asks. Its answer: "it moved them." Negroes across the country, militant and moderate alike, have taken to calling urban renewal "Negro removal." The New Haven experience shows what they are talking about.

In 1965 a Yale student calculated that fully 40 per cent of New Haven's total Negro population had been relocated because of urban renewal. The NHRA claims to have relocated almost 8,000 households since 1956; of the 4,785 families moved since 1960, the white persons among them comprise but 5 per cent of the total city white population and 30 per cent of the Negro population.

New Haven moved these residents, scattering them all over the city. It did not move them into decent housing, but into old homes which soon came to create new ghettos. Of the new public housing built by New Haven since renewal began in 1953, 25.3 per cent is classified as upper income, 35.5 per cent as middle or moderate income, 21.8 per cent exclusively for elderly persons (of all incomes), and only 17.4 per cent for low-income persons. As in most cities, the vast majority of New Haven's Negro population is in the low-income bracket.

Costly Riot Control

In trying to eradicate slums, Mayor Lee and his planning staff only served to disperse them. As there was not enough new housing available to the low-income displaced persons, the new areas of their concentration were scarcely better than the old. This practice had mixed effects. Each of the new areas of concentration were involved in the city's 1966 riots, yet the fact they were so widely scattered prevented the riots from getting out of hand—a very expensive method of riot control.

The city might have been better off spending its money on education or job training programs, for, as *Progressive Architecture* observes: "The scattered projects cannot alleviate the economic conditions that cause so many Negro families to remain unemployed or in low-income jobs. Therefore, the concept fails because. . . it simply relocates the causes that lead to ghettos."

A more important adverse effect New Haven's urban renewal had on its Negro population was the fact that those whose homes were to be "renewed" —including many whites —never knew a thing about it almost until the morning the city told them to move out. They had no decision in the matter and little recourse to prevent its happening.

Paraphrasing the critics of the NHRA, *Progressive Architecture* reports the renewal plans "were made without consultation with city residents and, because of the way renewal plans are administered, there is no legal recourse citizens can invoke to stop plans already committed by the Redevelopment Agency."

Furthermore, says *Progressive Architecture* in an ominous note, "if the citizens of a small town cannot exercise their will on decisions affecting their whole environment, what chance do citizens in New York, Detroit or Chicago have? Urban renewal, from this perspective, looms very large as a threat to basic democratic institutions!"

The threat urban renewal poses to Negroes—and domestic tranquility—is

(*Continued on page 12*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to Destroy the U.S.

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

A 16-point program for the destruction of the United States:

(*1*) Pound home the preachment of individual rights instead of individual responsibility. Preach the sick sentimentality that condones criminality as society's fault and dismisses the individual from responsibility.

(*2*) Go easy on anarchy.

(*3*) Glorify cowardice as intellectualism and appeasement as enlightenment. Steal the liberal label and falsify the contents of the bottle.

(*4*) Sneer at patriotism. Teach the youth to shun the battlefield. "Be a lover—not a fighter." And if the enemy is a fighter, not a lover? Dr. Martin Luther King repeatedly stated: "The Viet Nam war must be stopped and one way is to have 'peace rallies' like we have 'freedom rallies.'" But would Ho Chi Minh allow those parades in the place that is holding up the peace—Hanoi?

(*5*) Claim the aggressor can be bought off. The Carthaginians gave their sons and daughters to the Roman aggressor to prove and guarantee Carthage's non-aggressive intent. History means nothing?

(*6*) Do not require American history. Two-thirds of our institutions of higher learning fail to require—require—students to study American history. One out of four of our teachers' colleges do not require any course in it; more than half do not require any preliminary knowledge of it. Yet good citizenship and progress in American ideals are admittedly impossible without an appreciation of our unique American heritage and the great sacrifices it took to establish and preserve them.

(*7*) Breed distrust of the military; belittle the men who have advanced in this responsible career. Make them seem ignoble and lie about their democratic purposes long enough, and the military establishment on which a nation's security must depend becomes only a hollow shell, incompetent for a country's defense.

(*8*) Be patient with hippies who disrupt the universities and other established institutions. Let their protests take the form of sit-ins, lie-ins, flag-burnings, draft-card burnings and mayhem along with missiles and stink bombs. The first business of good government is to provide safety for its citizens. Destroy this.

(*9*) Pound home to the population that discrimination and lack of opportunity account for all who are "underprivileged." Ignore individual capability and personal application entirely. The IQ of the American population varies from about 50 to 180. The national dropout rate for college students, reflecting both incapacity and failure to apply one's self, exceeds 50 per cent.

(*10*) Teach all "underprivileged" that somebody else owes them a living. Preach this long enough and it is sure to create a "march of the poor" on the Nation's Capital, government by city-burning, government by blackmail. It is also sure to create a great many loafers who wouldn't do a day's real work under any conditions whatever. In just New York City, during history's biggest boom, 816,699 people (as of February 1968) are drawing relief, some for the second and third generations.

(*11*) Emphasize the "curing" of poverty as the cure for civil disorders. The report of the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found that the average rioter did hold a job; was not unemployed and was better educated than his non-rioting neighbors. It completely demolished many of the usual contentions regarding the "causes" of the looting and disorders.

(*12*) Sponsor unlimited government spending. Said Lenin: "The surest way to destruction is to debauch the currency."

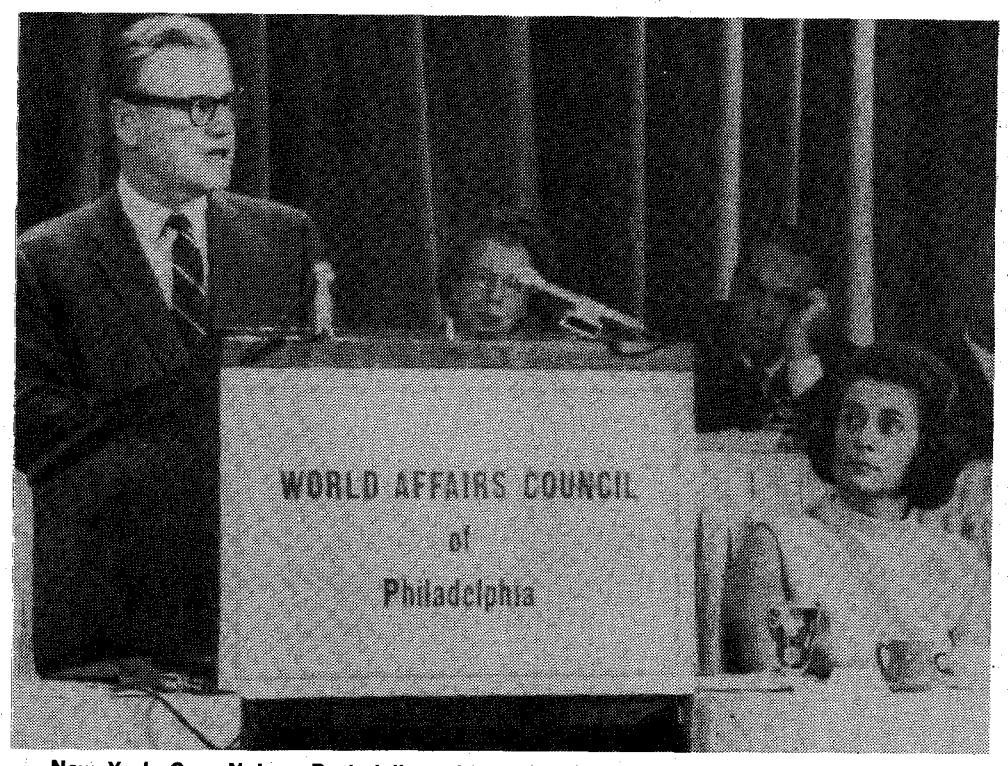
(*13*) Preach "permissiveness." If "anything goes" then, of course, everything goes. Every internal and external enemy knows the advantages of destroying a nation's standards. The rewards are as old as the Trojan horse. See that the TV, drama and movie critics, book reviewers, etc., accept the immoral as moral, the abnormal as normal, the obscene as valuable. Countries that praise the pigs in the pasture don't last very long.

(*14*) Infiltrate or confuse the teaching-talking-writing intelligentsia, especially those who work behind a prominent man as ghost writers.

(*15*) Draw the churches into politics. See that the churches gradually liquidate their influence as a spiritual power, and thus as a stabilizing force, having ministers and church leaders make the historic mistake of using the church itself as a political lever.

(*16*) Manipulate the news.

(Copyright 1968, United Feature Syndicate)



New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller addresses a Philadelphia gathering. Columnist Chamberlain feels that presidential candidates should spend less time on nice-sounding generalities.

Rocky and HHH

Mere Problem-Stating Isn't Problem-Solving

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Can't anybody see it like it is?

Hubert Humphrey wants to build bridges to "mainland China," which, idealistically considered, is a very good idea. And Nelson Rockefeller, kicking off his discussion of issues for his presidential bid, wants the U.S. to call a peace conference to deal with all of Southeast Asia, which is just what Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand suggested some time ago and what Lyndon Johnson would give his eye teeth to accomplish.

There's no possible way of arguing against the Humphrey and Rockefeller proposals except to say that we have been fighting in Asia precisely because the other fellows don't want to build bridges and because our "allies" have failed in any number of attempts to deal with Southeast Asia on a regional basis. What was SEATO formed for in the first place?

Hubert Humphrey and Nelson Rockefeller are rational, peace-loving and fundamentally gentle people. But at the very moment when they were calling for "bridges" and regional peace parleys the Red Chinese were moving into the northeastern parts of Burma.

The Red Chinese, so I am told by someone who has been on the scene, have been taking North Burma soil samples (a prerequisite for roadbuilding) and conducting aerial photography (needed for terrain mock-ups that are necessary for military planning).

Our CIA knows all about this, and, presumably, so does Rockefeller's foreign policy adviser, Prof. Henry A. Kissinger. Hubert Humphrey, who surely gets briefed on Red Chinese movements, must know it, too. The question is how do you build "bridges" to or hold regional parleys with somebody that is trying to take part of a region over?

The Burmese government thought it had already succeeded in building bridges to Mao Tse-tung's China. The government of Ne Win had proclaimed "Burmese socialism" and had ostentatiously propitiated Peking. But the Red Chinese were unimpressed. They saw an opportunity to split the dissident North Burmese tribes from the main government at Rangoon, and proceeded to take advantage of it. And now, according to well-authenticated reports, Mao's soldiers are occupying Burmese territory that outflanks northern Thailand and drives a wedge between India and all the nations of Southeast Asia.

This, if I may have the temerity to suggest to Rocky's expert, Henry Kissinger, is the sort of thing you come up against when you suggest that peace can be had if only a regional parley can be arranged. Can you see the Red Chinese, the Indians, the Burmese, the Thais, the Cambodians, the North and South Vietnamese, the Japanese and the Filipinos sitting down with Russians and Americans to build a "just world order" in Southeast Asia?

It's nice work if you can get it, but when will our aspiring statesmen get over the old delusion of Adlai Stevenson that a rational outlining of a problem (in this case the problem of getting Asiatic people together) is equivalent to solving the problem?

See it like it is, Nelson and Hubert, see it like it is! Mao Tse-tung and the Brezhnev-Kosygin duo could have all the "bridges" in the world if they would only give up the idea that you can have "peaceful co-existence" and engage in "wars of liberation" at one and the same time.

This country is in a bind because its presidential aspirants feel that they can't win nominations unless they promise peace. Unfortunately, they aren't holding comparable elections this year in Soviet Russia and in Red China. Mao and Brezhnev-Kosygin know that every four years the Communists have the U.S. over a barrel. In 1948 Mao was moving to take over mainland China, in 1952 we were in trouble in Korea, in 1956 there was the Suez crisis, in 1960 there was Laos, in 1964 Goldwater came a cropper when he mentioned "defoliation" in Viet Nam. What will it be this year?

We need not expect miracles from any presidential candidate, whether his name be Humphrey, Rockefeller, McCarthy, Kennedy or Nixon. But we can at least require of them that they see it like it is.

(Copyright 1968, King Features Synd.)

Rare old SILVER DOLLARS

With the devaluation of the English pound, the world market of gold and silver has taken a sharp rise. Alert investors recognize the great potential of these coined metals and appreciate their value as a hedge against inflation. Buy now while they are still cheap.

INVESTOR'S SPECIAL
100 Uncirculated Silver Dollars, assorted dates from 1878 to 1923, with 90% before 1890 and at least 12 different dates. Tremendous investment! ..... only $259.00

COLLECTOR'S SPECIAL
40 different Silver Dollars housed in 3 deluxe albums—many uncirculated. Includes an 1878-CC, and over half are before 1889. Really nice coins, and a good buy at $99.50

GOLD—GOLD—GOLD
U.S. $20 Gold Pieces. Your choice of Liberty or St. Gaudens type. VF $71.50 Unc. $74.25
Mexican 50 peso—Contains 24.9% more gold than U.S. $20 gold. Gorgeous Coins. VF $72.50 Unc. $75.00

GIANT New Orleans Set: 22 different O-mint dollars 1879 to 1904, over half uncirculated in special New Orleans album. only $59.50. Complete set of 27 ..... Only $139.50

Complete Set of Peace Dollars Extra Fine to Unc., 24 coins in album $225.00. All coins Uncirculated $595.00
Full satisfaction with every set is guaranteed.

"All coins shipped postpaid"
Calif. residents add 5% tax.

DONALD BENGE
1122 W. Burbank Blvd.
Burbank, Calif. 91502
Phone 849-7847, AC 213

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McNamara Distorts Bobby's Cuba Record

From the Arizona *Republic*

Robert S. McNamara, ex-secretary of defense, has been widely criticized for breaking the non-political tradition of his post as president of the World Bank to promote the presidential candidacy of Bobby Kennedy.

But except for Kennedy's rival, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, few critics have pointed out that McNamara's praise—that Kennedy displayed "a most extraordinary combination of energy and courage, compassion and wisdom" during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis—was not only in poor taste but unwarranted.

Said Sen. McCarthy: "They always seem to talk about the Cuban missile crisis, but they don't seem to say much about the decision to invade Cuba. . . . We shouldn't have had Russian missiles in Cuba so they [the Kennedy Administration] only had one choice to make."

McCarthy is right. For McNamara said nothing about the decision, fully supported by Bobby Kennedy, to deny air coverage to the Cuban exiles the Administration dispatched to recapture their homeland. That ghastly failure of nerve, coming while the patriotic invasion force was pinned down on the beaches by Castro's tanks and artillery, cost the lives of 1,400 men.

Bobby's major contribution to this betrayal of the exiles (an operation which Dwight Eisenhower said "a second lieutenant could have handled . . . better") was to argue (in 1963, to correspondent David Kraslow) that the invaders "got all the air cover the plan called for." And he denied that any Americans were killed in the abor-

Will the public at large ever learn the real story of Bobby Kennedy's role in the Bay of Pigs fiasco?

tive invasion, when in fact—as JFK admitted at a March 6 press conference—four American participants were killed.

Bobby then undertook to raise the ransom Castro demanded for the prisoners: $2.9 million in cash, and $53 million in drugs. His idea of diplomacy was to surrender to blackmail, then personally make arrangements so that this government-backed payment of ransom would be made to look like a private deal.

Nor was Bobby's performance any better during the missile crisis.

During 10 Senate speeches and 14 public statements, New York Sen. Kenneth Keating warned, between August 31 and October 12, 1962, that Soviet Russia was introducing missiles in Cuba.

But the Administration disputed him. And George Bolshakov, then of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, relayed to Bobby a message from Khrushchev assuring the Administration that the weapons Russia was sending to Cuba were for defensive purposes only.

The President also assured newsmen that the weapons were solely for defensive purposes. Refugees' reports that they had seen missiles in Cuba in mid-July were dismissed out of hand; they had mistaken "sewer pipes" for missiles, it was said.

When the Administration finally admitted that there were missiles in Cuba, Bobby—rejecting the arguments of Dean Acheson, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and others that a "surgical" strike would eliminate the missile sites and also topple Castro's regime—pressed for a naval "quarantine." To bomb the sites, he argued, would be "a Pearl Harbor in reverse." He added: "My brother is not going to be the Tojo of the 1960s."

Ultimately the Soviets agreed to withdraw their missiles and heavy bombers. Soon thereafter the Administration closed down U.S. missile bases in Italy and Turkey (over Turkish objections). Furthermore, Castro recently disclosed what some American correspondents have long insisted—that the U.S. pledged never to invade Cuba or allow Cuban exiles to mount an invasion from American soil if Russia withdrew the missiles.

No U.N. teams were ever allowed on Cuban soil to inspect the missile sites. And reports persist that the missiles were simply removed and hidden in caves on the island.

However that may be, the historical record proves beyond doubt that Bobby Kennedy cannot, under any circumstances, lay claim to having exhibited any of the sterling traits attributed to him by Robert McNamara for his efforts during the various Cuban episodes.

Postal Reform Is Overdue

By PHILIP WAGNER in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*

Washington:—One morning last week the village postmaster handed me all my mail except one postcard. "There's two cents due on this," he said.

No doubt of it. It was a six-cent airmail postcard of the kind that went out of date with postal increases at the beginning of the year. I paid my two cents and retrieved it.

Later, on reading it, what I found was a Christmas message that had been mailed in mid-December of last year when six cents was still the going rate for airmail postcards. It had taken three and a half months to travel 600 miles, which is slow going in a buggy let alone a jet aircraft.

This raises an interesting question. Did I owe the postmaster that two cents just because the postal rate changed while the postcard was in transit? Would I win a verdict with costs if I were to sue the U.S. government?

It also gives point to something said by Postmaster General O'Brien when he resigned the other day to do some political arm twisting in behalf of candidate Robert Kennedy.

He said that a distinguished commission appointed to study the operations of the Post Office Department would soon recommend that the department be abolished and replaced by a non-profit government corporation. The purpose of such a change, he said, would be to take the postal service out of politics and help it win "its race with catastrophe."

It was irritating but not a catastrophe to have an airmail Christmas greeting delivered in April. But defective postal services can and do have more serious consequences. The Post Office Department's legal monopoly of first-class mail prevents comparisons with alternative forms of service. But we know that in parcel delivery, where the monopoly does not apply, certain private enterprises such as United Parcel and Greyhound run rings around it and make a profit in the process.

In spite of recent improvements, some of them made by Mr. O'Brien, everyone who has studied the question agrees that the postal operation will never be what it ought to be until the politicians are taken off its back and it gains the kind of managerial autonomy that is taken for granted in any well-run business.

This is something that the soft socialisms of Europe have learned long since: that public ownership, far from bestowing blessings, brings with it high costs, poor performance, open-end deficits and usually scandal unless it is freed of political interference and turned over to men with authority to run it like a business.

Hence the resort to public corporations with power and responsibility to control costs, and within limits prices, and keep their budgets in the black. More and more in Europe, as the *Wall Street Journal* remarked lately, fully public corporations are even being replaced by quasi-public corporations.

By this is meant corporations such as the Dutch KLM or the Norwegian aluminum trust or the German Volkswagen company or the Italian oil enterprise ENI which are predominantly public-owned but nevertheless accept or go after the participation of private investment and operate under the imperative of making a profit.

Even in Soviet Russia and the East European satellites the hottest public question of the day, short of war and peace, is the reform of public enterprises along what we would call business lines.

This wave of Communist re-thinking doesn't go so far as to reinstate the respectability of private profit. But short of that it pretty much accepts the whole bag of business principles and techniques.

Among them: book profit as an indicator of accomplishment, wage differentials and piece rates as incentives to production, the inexorability of supply and demand, the market as a pricing mechanism, the need to decentralize management decision-making and clear management responsibility. The works, in other words.

If such thinking has become respectable under the soft socialism of Western Europe and the hard socialisms of Eastern Europe, why not apply it to the U.S. postal service? It has taken this country 138 years to come to this conclusion—for that long this utility has lumbered along as a highly political Cabinet department with the top management in the hands of amateurs.

ELECTION YEAR REPORTS

To Enlighten, Inform, and Persuade Your Friends

1. ROCKEFELLER
"Nelson Rockefeller: 'Reluctant' Candidate"

Will he rule-or-ruin again? M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis **News**, brings his formidable reporting talents to bear on Gov. Rockefeller: the man and the politician, from his New Deal days to the present. Now that the governor has finally publicly announced his candidacy, this timely, in-depth profile should be read by all voters. They should learn why Rocky avoided primaries, how he stands on the issues.

2. RAFFERTY/KUCHEL
"Including an Interview with Dr. Max Rafferty"

Many consider the battle for the Republican senatorial nomination in California to be a classic conservative-liberal confrontation. Here the records of the two contenders are fully examined: Kuchel the impeccable liberal and party maverick; Rafferty the staunch conservative and loyal Republican. In a lively and candid interview Rafferty gives his views on major issues, such as education, civil disobedience, federal aid, and tells why he is running for the Senate.

3. WALLACE
"The Rise and Stand of George Wallace"

A former Goldwater aide who regularly visits the South to keep in touch with the political picture there, focuses on the phenomenon of George Wallace—his personal background, his early rise in the rough-and-tumble of back-county politics and his current candidacy—what his chances are and what effect it could have on the November elections. Plus exclusive poll of how the nation's leading conservatives feel about the Wallace candidacy.

4. OTEPKA
"The Otto Otepka Story"

The whole incredible story of security scandals in the State Department and what happened to the man who exposed them are revealed in Otepka's extraordinary defense brief. If enough voters learn this story of State Department security breakdowns, it could be an explosive campaign issue.

5. 1968 ELECTION GUIDE

Compiled by the editors from the six-part "Election Information" series which appeared in **Human Events**, this guide is a small encyclopedia of facts that will help you understand the essential historical, statistical and legal information relating to the 1968 elections, and the men who will be involved in them.

6. REAGAN
"High Marks for Reagan's First Year in Office"

Lee Edwards, author of **Reagan: A Political Biography**, reviews the Reagan record as Governor of the nation's largest state, and finds much in it to praise. Includes excerpts from unofficial "news conferences," which reflect Reagan's candid views on the issues and his astuteness in handling the press.

7. SCHLAFLY ON THE GOP
"Don't Let Them Take It Away"

Phyllis Schlafly, author of such campaign best-sellers as **A Choice Not An Echo** and **Safe-Not Sorry**, zeros in on the behind-the-scenes plans of the liberals to take control of the GOP. Her conclusion: conservatives have what it takes to win, but could lose it all if they don't take the necessary action now.

Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

	1 Copy	5 Copies	50 Copies	100 Copies
Rockefeller	50¢	$1.50	$12.50	$20.00
Rafferty/ Kuchel	35¢	$1.50	$12.50	$25.00
Wallace	35¢	$1.00	$10.00	$18.00
Otepka	50¢	$1.50	$12.50	$20.00
1968 Election Guide	50¢	$1.50	$12.50	$20.00
Reagan	30¢	$1.25	$10.50	$18.00
Schlafly on the GOP	35¢	$1.50	$12.50	$25.00

Gentlemen:
I have circled the amount(s) indicating my choice of Election Year Reports and the quantity of each.
My payment of $_____ is enclosed.*
(*These special prices require payment with order. Thank you.)

My Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from Page 9

Urban Renewal and Urban Revolt

equally imposing. In an apparently sincere desire to do well by the city he governed, Mayor Lee launched his massive renewal project by drawing upon the resources of government agencies, established business firms and organizations and responsible public institutions. It just so happened that those persons in New Haven who suffered most from this renewing were the city's Negroes. This is what is often called "institutional racism."

Mayor Lee did not wake up each morning, skip brightly into a renewal planning session, and ask cheerily, "Well, how many niggers we gonna uproot and inconvenience today?" No, Mayor Lee is a liberal Northern Democrat. He never said that, it just "happened" that way.

Planners Undeterred

So, to the New Haven Negro's pack of grievances was added another. He was, without consultation or recourse, moved by a government apparently unconcerned with his economic well-being. In August 1967, he exploded, he rioted.

A week after those riots, Mayor Lee was heard to comment: "I feel saddened by this whole thing, but it won't deter me from continuing our programs. We've got a good thing that must be made better, not a bad thing that must be changed."

And as far as urban renewal is concerned, nothing apparently will be changed. New Haven's planners reportedly have a whole bagful of projects in the works, waiting until the opportune time—i.e., when it is too late for the public to do anything—to launch them.

Not only are the projects similar to those of the past 15 years, but the methods being used to put them over are also the same.

When it began its New Haven study, *Progressive Architecture* reports, critics of the renewal program told the publication's reporters "not to believe a word of what the Redevelopment Agency said. Nearly everyone, including former architect-employes, singled out the Redevelopment Agency and the City Plan Department as misleading and unreliable."

Upon investigation *Progressive Architecture* found that "even employes" of the city "confess that in some cases it is difficult for them to know what are the real statistics and plans. . . . It seems that no individual actually knows the whole truth about the future plans: exactly what structure will be torn down, when, and, especially, why. . . ." And, as a result, "many people have no trust in what their city government says."

This lack of trust, an obvious factor in prolonging the August 1967 riot, has had little evident effect on the city's urban planners. And if their current renewal projects succeed there will be just cause for even less trust on the part of New Haven's already abused citizenry —both white and black.

One such project already on the planning boards calls for the total demolition of a half-mile of New Haven, destruction of countless small stores and some homes, so that a magnificent six-story, half-mile-long parking garage can be erected. Critics contend that this project will serve to disrupt a community, cause an increase in area rents and prices and will only serve suburban residents. But no one can stop the project; the plans were approved by the city two years ago, without public knowledge, and now there is no possible legal means of stopping it.

Federal law requires the city to invite the public in neighborhoods scheduled for renewal to a hearing. In New Haven, as in many other American communities, this consultation is never held until almost the minute the bulldozer is ready to move in. For the residents, it is almost always too late.

When *Progressive Architecture* quizzed city officials on this "secretiveness," the reporters were told, in effect:

"If [city officials] told their plans to people in the neighborhoods while there still was time legally to stop them, they would never get anything built the way the city wants it. Thus, at bottom, city administrators assume that only *they* know what is good for the people." And New Haven's Negro population, which already feels picked on in the selection of renewal sites, is further angered by blatant arrogance.

New Haven also has a couple of grand highway projects ready to go into action, one of which will place four lanes of concrete through a historic city park. Because of unusually intense public opposition to this particular project, Mayor Lee has publicly opposed it. Lee's detractors, on the other hand, claim he has done nothing to stop the proposed highway and they fully expect it to be built.

When Progressive Architecture reporters asked a City Plan Department official about this charge, the "slightly embarrassed" employe said he would "rather not talk about it so that 'we can spring it on them when we're ready to begin construction.' "

The city also has plans for both an "inner" and "outer ring" road to service non-city residents, plus a downtown, six-lane extension of the Oak Street Connector, the city's original urban renewal project. The extension will require the demolition of an additional 10 acres of homes and stores so that it may have a lovely, tree-lined 80-foot median.

'New Kind of Urbanity'

A final planned renewal program concentrates on a 20-acre portion of a New Haven Negro section known as the Hill. Where now several hundred homes and stores peacefully sit, Mayor Lee and his planners would like to build 500 housing units, two schools, a boys' club, a services building, a large park and assorted amenities. The architect the city contracted to draw up the plans was struck by the good condition of the homes on the Hill and drew up a design to refurbish existing homes, create underground parking, clean up streets and build small parks around present structures rather than destroy them for the proposed one big park.

The alternative plan was highly praised by critics of New Haven's previous renewal efforts. One of the city's leading Republicans expressed pleasure that the imaginative plan was "entirely different from the amateurish, bulldozer approach proposed by the Redevelopment Agency in the past."

But the city's diligent urban renewing autocrats were not impressed. True to the auto-mania evidenced in New Haven's previous renewal schemes, they complained that the alternative plan allowed for too little parking space. And, reaching into their bottomless bag of endless, euphemistic sophistries, the NHRA planners said the plan did not contribute to the "new kind of urbanity" they were seeking to create in the city.

So, now, reports *Progressive Architecture*, "there are more than a thousand low- and moderate-income people, mainly Negro, who will probably be uprooted in the Hill Central area" to make way for the bulldozer.

The Hill area was already touched by last summer's violence, but when and if comes "the fire next time" it could be much, much worse. Maybe then Mayor Lee and his urban renewal experts will reconsider their "new kind of urbanity." And maybe other cities—and Congress—will reconsider the general effectiveness of urban renewal.

□□□

POLITICS AND RIOTS—"The most crucial point in riot control is keeping the politicians out. The police chief *must* run the show. Generally speaking, the civil police forces could have handled the major riots we've had recently had they been left alone. But political considerations were paramount. . . ."—Col. Rex Applegate, riot and crowd control expert.

But Rocky Hasn't Learned

Apparently, other political leaders have not learned the lessons of the New Haven experience. Chief among these would seem to be New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the GOP liberal running for the presidency on the assumption he knows better than anyone else how to solve America's urban crisis.

This spring the state legislature approved creation of the Rockefeller-sponsored Urban Development Corporation (UDC), but only after the three-term governor admittedly twisted a few arms and applied what the New York **Times** described as "the strongest kind of pressure." Run by a president and nine-member board (with one member acting as a public relations man), the UDC will oversee urban renewal projects in the state's municipal areas; it will be financed through issuance of at least $1 billion in state bonds and hopes to attract at least $5 billion in private capital.

Rockefeller has described the UDC's state-level renewing concept as "revolutionary." One of UDC's liberal critics referred to it as "this new Rockefeller model of total misunderstanding of what has to be done in the cities."

Simply put, Rocky's Urban Development Corporation commits every error that ever occurred in New Haven, and then adds a few boners of its own; among the UDC's least attractive provisions:

• Whether or not local communities or governments approve, the UDC can condemn whole sections of a city and turn them over to private developers. The developers can construct housing, industrial plants or civic-oriented structures; these projects may override local regulations (such as zoning laws) and are exempt from local taxes. In the case of industrial projects, the state will reimburse the community for half the lost tax revenue.

• The UDC can condemn any public land anywhere in the state which it decides "necessary or convenient" to condemn. Whether this land contains a school, a library or other public facility, the UDC can grab it and turn it over to a private developer. One writer-critic saw this as a "reverse field" eminent domain: "public property can now be condemned for private uses." However, UDC **is** required to get a community's permission before it can condemn a city street.

• There is no mention in the UDC legislation of the words "conflict of interest." Theoretically, the corporation can do business with an organization, business or construction company with which any of its board members has a financial interest. Of such stuff are scandals made.

• On the other hand, if the UDC cannot get a private firm to undertake a renewal project it deems essential, the corporation can do it itself.

• The UDC can, in very simple manner, overrule any local objections to a renewal project the state has set its sights on. Before inaugurating any project, but after all the plans have been made and money raised (as in New Haven), the UDC is required to file these plans with local officials and hold public hearings; the community then has all of thirty days to come up with something better if it disapproves the project. But even if the community registers disapproval and suggests modification, the UDC can go ahead with its plan if two-thirds of its members vote to do so. As these same members voted for the project in the first place, this would not appear an insurmountable obstacle.

• After the UDC has selected a renewal site it may sell this land to private developers without public bidding. In fact, there is no provision for the public to even know it is up for sale.

• When the land is sold by the UDC, the private developer takes over immediately, with buildings still intact and tenants still occupying them. The UDC appears not to care about the demolition of the buildings involved or the relocation of the people it has just "sold over" to a developer, nor does it appear concerned that developers might make a fortune off rents.

• Relocation is all but ignored in the UDC legislation. Private developers are required to give displaced commercial establishments and tenants only "such assistance as it may deem necessary." No provision is made for the UDC (or developers) to pay relocation fees for uprooted non-commercial residents, or even to help them get relocated.

• As conceived by law, the UDC will mainly build middle-income housing, with some light industry, shopping centers and civic buildings; a very small percentage of the structures to be built will provide housing for low-income individuals. A belated amendment to the UDC bill urges developers to take advantage of the state's low-rent assistance program and, where low-income people are displaced by renewal, to offer them housing in the new project "insofar as is feasible."

Comparison of the New Haven renewal program with the new Rockefeller super-agency gives one a great sense of deja vu. In New York there is the same displacement of low-income residents, the same lack of concern with relocation, the same absence of low-income housing, and the same presence of official indifference to the lives renewal is affecting. The major difference is that the New Haven venture concerned a city; Rockefeller has seen to it that his program affects the **whole state.** Perhaps Rocky thirsts for the nation's first statewide riot.

Even New York Citys' liberal mayor, John Lindsay, has condemned the UDC as an outright invasion of the powers of local government. And the New York **Times** has editorialized:

"The city needs help, and it needs action, but not this kind. New York has been fighting a long battle for more sensitive, community-oriented renewal ever since an 'action program' in the 1950's succeeded only in reinforcing the city's inhumanity and racial tensions. Dangerous pressures have been building up in the slums against any plans imposed from above. To ignore these pressures could be a certain way for a generation of bitter experience and hard-learned lessons to go down the drain."

To which a Rockefeller legislative lieutenant, State Senate Majority Leader Earl Brydges, replies: "No community has any inherent sovereignty. If they don't do their job, we'll have to do it for them."

Such attitudes are what drove an all-but-irreparable wedge of distrust between the administration of Mayor Richard Lee and the citizens of New Haven. Rockefeller's seeming bent for self-destruction and his misreading of the problems of the cities becomes increasingly harder to comprehend. As a crowning irony, the renewal expert Rockefeller picked as president of the Urban Development Corporation is the ever-popular Edward J. Logue, the same man Mayor Lee hired in the early '50s to rebuild New Haven.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fake History Is No Cure for Bad Education

By JOHN LOFTON

For persons looking to education as the ultimate solution to this country's racial problems, a most disappointing document is being circulated here among teachers in the District of Columbia.

Euphemistically entitled "Why Did Washington Burn? A Relevant Lesson Plan and Resources for District of Columbia Teachers," the information contained within the publication is nothing less than a rationale for riots.

Put out by the Washington Teacher's Union, which is the bargaining agent for all teachers in the District, the "Lesson Plan" begins:

"The brutal murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. demands that teachers everywhere continue to confront the issue of racism in the classrooms. As we all know, the murder of Dr. King should not really be a shock to America, for he is only one of the many freedom fighters who have died at the hand of a white racist society in recent years." (In other words, kids, we are going to discuss the murder of Dr. King, but one shouldn't get too worked up about it since assassination of black people is really nothing new for Mr. Charley.)

Under the first topic of discussion, Vocabulary, the "Lesson Plan" lists among other words, "revolution, rebellion, insurrection, racism, uprising, soul brother, and black power." (Nowhere are the words law, order, responsibilities.)

Under the second topic, "Violent Events in the Contemporary Freedom Struggle," the plan lists the death of Emmet Till in Mississippi in 1956 through the death of Dr. King in 1968. (The death of Malcolm X is also mentioned, which is odd since Malcolm X was shot-gunned by three members of the Black Muslim sect.)

Topic three addresses itself to approaches to resolving the problem of racism in the U.S. with an admonition that those discussing non-violence might find it "very worthwhile" to discuss Dick Gregory's comment that: "Those concerned about justice should start talking about Dr. King's purpose, not about his method." (The idea here being presumably to soft-pedal the importance of the non-violent method and concentrate more on aims.)

Topic four deals with contemporary forces in the black community and lists among others: Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, Floyd McKissick, Adam Clayton Powell, Malcolm X and Rufus (Catfish) Mayfield, former head of the federally funded Pride, Inc., summer job program who just recently said regarding the riots that he had to criticize his own people for the destruction they did in their own neighborhoods.

"But I have to applaud some of them," grinned Catfish. "They did go downtown for the first time." The only person who could even be remotely classified as a moderate on the list of 24 was Roy Wilkins, head of the NAACP. Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League, wasn't even listed.

And now we get to the juicy parts of the "Lesson Plan." Part Five is "Washington, D.C., April 1968—Civil Disorder or Insurrection?" On the subject of looting, the plan asks the question: "What about the store owners who have overpriced their goods for years in the black communities?"

As for the term "Black Power," one is referred to a Dr. Charles Hamilton who is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying, "And it must be clear that whites will have to bargain with blacks or continue to fight them in the streets of the Detroits and Newarks." (And people like Floyd McKissick just can't understand why whites look upon "Black Power" as a violent doctrine.)

Part Six deals with history and seeks rationalizations for the recent riots.

"In one of his last talks in Washington, D.C., Dr. King told his audience he was not unmindful of the concentration camps the U.S. established for the Japanese-Americans during World War II. This point could be discussed," advises the plan, "particularly if raised in connection with what has happened to the American Indians. This whole subject raises the question of racial genocide. One should not overlook the rape or 'looting' of Africans from their homeland by the white slave traders who began the tradition of racism in the U.S." (One can bet money, however, that those blacks who sold blacks will be overlooked).

And now we come to perhaps the most tortured analogies in the entire document: the comparison of the American Revolution, 1776, and the "Freedom Movement Revolution," 1968.

Just hitting the high spots, the plan tells us that those Americans who participated in the Boston Tea Party were "looters," that Americans involved in the battle of Lexington and Concord were engaged in "guerrilla warfare" and were "snipers," and that those precipitating the Boston Massacre were "inciting a riot."

"Who is interested in preserving order?" asks the plan. "Is it the current people who have power and do not want any social change? Do these same people who want order violate civil rights laws every day? Finally, should we even discuss law and order in the same context?"

And herein lies the ultimate danger: that law and order, due to a constant excoriation by some Negro leaders, will come to be looked upon by black people as a white, middle-class value.

When and if this ever comes about, any hope for a conciliation between the races will truly be lost.

□□□

Mr. Lofton is a former news editor for papers in Vermont and Florida. His articles have appeared in Human Events, National Review *and the* New Guard. *He now lives and works in Washington, D.C.*

NEW FRINGE BENEFIT—"Some 250 New York State bus drivers and mechanics will celebrate a new holiday next year: Union Membership Day, the anniversary of the date each joined the Transport Workers Union. This unusual benefit, believed to be the first of its kind, is part of a two-year contract between TWU Local 100 and Westchester Street Transportation. Another new benefit: a $50,000 assault and disability policy for each worker." —From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Here is Your 1968 Campaign Book:

SAFE -- NOT SORRY

by

Phyllis Schlafly

A Handbook of Issues and Answers for the 1968 Elections

★ Why the politicians are afraid to discuss the big issues

★ How the poverty program helped subsidize the 1967 race riots

★ The truth about what causes crime in our cities

★ The secret reason why the TFX contract was given for the POORER plane at $415 million HIGHER cost

★ How Potomac fever corrupts men in Washington

★ Why Johnson and Humphrey are afraid to win in Viet Nam

★ Our 1968 missile gap and why your life depends on ending it

★ Why McNamara's Mini-MIRVs and "thin" ABM are just campaign gimmicks

★ The liberal passion to purge all conservative Republicans

★ What YOU must do to win for the RIGHT candidates in 1968

Other Timely Books by Phyllis Schlafly

STRIKE FROM SPACE—
With Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN (Ret.) How your 1968 vote can secure peace in Viet Nam and save America from Soviet attack. Russian rockets hit Venus—can they destroy the U.S.?
—400,000 copies sold—

A CHOICE NOT AN ECHO—
What the New York kingmakers have done to the Republican Party—and WHY they continue to purge conservatives.
—3 million copies sold—

THE GRAVEDIGGERS—
With Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN (Ret.). The original expose of the men who took us from WIN to NO-WIN, and now have us on the road to slow SURRENDER.
—2 million copies sold—

PERE MARQUETTE PRESS
P. O. Box 495
Alton, Illinois 62002

AMOUNT

Send Copies—**Safe—Not Sorry** .....$.....
Send ... Copies—**Strike From Space** .....$.....
One Book...**$1.00** 20 Books.....**$ 10.00**
3 Books..... **2.25** 100 Books..... **30.00**
10 Books... **6.00** 1000 Books... **250.00**

Send ... Copies—**A Choice Not An Echo** $.....
Send ... Copies—**The Gravediggers** .....$.....
One Book...**$ .75** 25 Books.....**$ 10.00**
3 Books..... **2.00** 100 Books..... **30.00**
10 Books... **5.00** 1000 Books... **200.00**

Total Enclosed $_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ **ZIP**_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Guns and the Law

By MORRIE RYSKIND

John Kennedy's slayer ordered his gun through the mail; the ex-convict who killed Martin Luther King bought his over the counter; the snipers who shot at policemen and firemen in the recent riots presumably got their weapons just as easily. Noting which, I recently suggested it was high time for a federal law, one with harsh teeth in it, to prevent the indiscriminate sale of firearms.

Conceding my lack of expertise on this controversial subject, I saw no reason why a purchaser with a legitimate use for a gun should object to strict regulation, down to getting a police okay and being fingerprinted.

"Surely the rights guaranteed by the 2d Amendment were not intended to provide criminals with an arsenal," I wrote, and added I realized no law could ever stop a determined killer from obtaining a gun, but that such a statute might cut our appalling crime rate.

The first response to that piece came from a reader in Amarillo who agreed courteously but vigorously about my lack of expertise on the matter, and predicted I'd get enough protests against my stand to last me a lifetime.

How right he was! To date, of 168 letters on that column, only two back me; the rest vary all the way from calling me misguided to hinting I'm guilty of subversion.

Some point out that our own Communists have long advocated just such a law; others that Hitler enacted a similar measure. The intent in both instances being to disarm the decent citizens and leave them defenseless against the weaponry of uniformed gunmen serving the police state.

I realize how touchy the subject is when such an implication can be read into my piece. I never even remotely suggested that the honest citizen be deprived of arms with which to defend himself against danger. I asked only, especially in view of recent happenings, that there be a strict supervision over the sale of firearms, lest they fall into bad hands—which is something else, indeed.

As a matter of fact, I have strong personal motives for wishing those with bona-fide reasons to possess arms the right to do so. For my son, *Human Events*' Capitol Hill Editor, who lives in Washington, has for over a year had a revolver in his house for protection against violence that has come dangerously near. And so have many of his friends. They'd be foolhardy not to, as matters stand.

Nor is it Washington alone. An AP dispatch reports that gun sales have also been soaring in the predominantly white suburbs of Baltimore and Kansas City since the riots that erupted in those cities this past month.

Indeed, there is plenty of fear all over the country, but it is not based on the potential danger of an all-powerful police force. On the contrary, the fear prevails because the cops have been almost completely stripped of their former powers to protect life and property. Police state? If anything, we are perilously close to having a non-police state. And the mob that follows may be fully as evil as communism or Naziism.

Compared to this deadly reality, the cries against rigid control of guns—with all deference to their sincerity—seem to me of little weight. I know the arguments—in fact, I've been deluged with them—that it isn't guns that are killers but the folks who use them, and that the criminal can always get his gun.

But follow that reasoning to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and we need no speed regulations. For law-abiding folk will never go 80 miles an hour in traffic, but others will anyhow.

So I remain unconvinced, in spite of the almost unanimous poll against me. The law is no safeguard against all crime, to be sure, but it still exercises considerable deterrence.

I'd like the police to regain their authority. I'm all for Mayor Daley's "shoot to kill if necessary" against murderers, arsonists and looters, whatever their color. I'm against Caucasian killers like Oswald and Galt; and am equally opposed to a Stokely Carmichael who urges his followers to start killing whites; and to Negro snipers who shoot at policemen and firemen. They all look alike to me.

And anything that makes it more difficult for such worthies to get their itching fingers on a gun is just dandy with me.

(Copyright 1968, Washington Star Syndicate)

□□□

Remember Union Miniere?

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Remember the Union Miniere of Katanga? It was the Belgian-run copper mine that had one of the most advanced and lucrative copper operations in the world, and made Katanga the Congo's richest province. Well, Gen. Joseph Mobutu—the dictator of the Congo ever since November 1965, when he threw out the pro-Western Moise Tshombe—would prefer you forgot about Union Miniere and everything associated with it.

For indeed, since Mr. Tshombe's departure and subsequent incarceration in Algeria, Mr. Mobutu has made over the mine so that not even a former mine worker would recognize the place.

First, Mr. Mobutu deported the mine's Belgian technicians. Then he nationalized the mine. Then he changed its name to something nice and modern—Gecomin. And now, because the Congolese who tried to run the mine have botched the job, he has brought in Yugoslav mining engineers.

Why *Yugoslavs?* Because the Soviet bloc is suffering a severe copper shortage. The shortage derives primarily from the extensive use of copper in Soviet bloc bullets being shot at allied soldiers in Viet Nam. What better place to go for more copper than to the Congo's vast reservoir that used to provide copper for the free world? And what better agent for the Soviet bloc than Yugoslavia, which the gauzy-minded in the West have been persuaded to believe is non-Communist.

The truth is, of course, that Yugoslavia remains in the servile service of Moscow. So thanks to the pro-Communist Mr. Mobutu, Moscow in effect has taken over one of the world's best copper mines. But shhh! Don't tell anyone. The West likes its complacency too much to want to be disturbed.

□□□

GAO DETROIT REPORT—The watchdog General Accounting Office has prepared a slashing critique of the government's $50-million anti-poverty program in Detroit. After months of probing, GAO accountants report that anti-poverty officials gave Washington inaccurate and misleading information that bordered on fraud.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

VACATIONS

Cedar Grove Hotel and Cottages on beautiful Lake Bomoseen. Vermont's foremost summer vacation value. Fine food. Fun for all ages. Conservative rates include meals. Color folder. John Quinlan, Host, Lake Bomoseen 37, Vt. 05732

Enjoy swimming, golf, seasonal sports on our scenic 250-acre estate. Informal entertainment. $14.50-$28.00 a day includes excellent meals. Family rates. AAA. Telephone 413-498-5341 or write the **Northfield Inn**, Dept. 48, East Northfield, Mass. 01360

Indian Cave Lodge and Cottages. Informal summer resort, directly on lake, planned recreation. Swimming pool. Delicious meals. Cocktails. Supervised children's play. $80 up/week, including meals. Write for folder, Dept. 34, Lake Sunapee, N.H. 03782

Ten Miles At Sea, serene outer island, small quiet inn. Fourteen guests, $13 to $18 daily. June-September. The Golden Gull, Box H, Monhegan Island, Maine 04852

BOOKS

Out-of-Print Books; Conservative. P. K. Slocum, 7733 Corey St., Downey, Calif. 90242

More riots! What else can happen? Read **The Overpopulated Society** by *Richard B. Spurrier.* $4. *Exposition* Press, Inc., 50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, N.Y. 11753

"Jewish Joke Book"—The Jewish Answer to Mao Tse-tung's "Quotations." Banned by The New York Times. Price $2.00 plus 50¢ mailing charge. United Sales Co., P.O. Box 636, Reading, Pa. 19603

MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Political "Pin" Money. Send for Human Events' Local Representative's Kit and sell subscriptions to friends and associates. No cost or obligation.

Topical Indexes to **Human Events** for 1966 and 1967. 25¢ per year.

Bound Volumes of **Human Events.** Limited supply of 1965, 1966 and 1967 still available. $20.00 per volume or 3 years for $50.00.

SHOP BY MAIL

We Need Reagan: Effective supplies catalog plus five deluxe bumper stickers, $1. P.O. Box 333, Royal Oaks, Mich.

Worldwide Freighter Guide—$1.25; rates — schedules — 700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips,** 4021 EAQ Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

Reagan 68—Unique Tie Clip or Name Pin—Genuine 24-K gold letters imbedded in plastic stone (red, white, blue or black) background; mounted in hand-polished gold-plated back. Order now. $1.75 each; 3 for $5; $12.60 dozen. **Useful Articles,** Box 28217, Dallas, Tex. 75228

American Flag, two color 3" x 6", pressure-sensitive label. Send $1, receive 6 p.p. No COD's. Write Camp News, 49 Danemar Drive, Matawan, N.J. 07747

Button: **Drop It** (spoof on "peace" symbol); button and sticker: **Reagan for President;** stickers: **Reagan 68.** 6/$1.00. Mixing O.K. Cal Conservatives, 2532 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

LITERATURE

Fight federal tyranny—**Circulate Wolf Scripts!** "The Constitution" and 15 other Wolf Scripts for $1. Wolf Enterprises, Box 134, Madison, Wis. 53701

The Libertarian Approach to Successful Politics—This report contains researched and tested methods for winning elections which should be studied and understood by every concerned American. 2/$1. 20/$5. Educational Campaigning Consultants, P.O. Box 45894, Los Angeles. Calif. 90045

"Why Mr. Nixon in 1968?" by George H. Kubeck. A series of 14 letters, February 1967-March 1968. 2 for $1. 2609 E. Third St., Long Beach, Calif. 90814

"If I Were a Communist Strategist"—25 copies $1.00. 100 copies $2.00. Box 406, Eagle River, Alaska 99577

ART

The Rise and Fall of the State and Other Works. A book of paintings and drawings by R. D. Murray, satirical in nature. Price $10. Galerie des Champignons, Box 3007, Youngstown, Ohio 44511. Ohio residents add 4% tax.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Order Blank

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

Copy_____

☐ Assign a box number To run_____ times

Human Events • 422 First Street, S. E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

March on the Capital

By REP. BILL SCOTT (R.-Va.)

What has the President, the attorney general or any member of the Administration done to eliminate the danger to our capital when the "most militant, non-violent group" in history approaches our capital with hundreds of wagons and mules?

I received a letter from a constituent who has members of his family coming into the city to work. He fears for the safety of his family working in the capital of our country. We are receiving numerous letters of this type every day from concerned people throughout my district. The responsibility of executing our laws and upholding law and order in this country rests with the executive branch of the government. Unless specific action is taken, there is no doubt in my mind that violence will result from this march on Washington. Is it not reasonable that the President should advise the people of the country as to what will and will not be permitted? The governors and the mayors of our cities need to know what they can expect from Washington.

More important, the American people are looking to the President to provide leadership at this crucial time. In my opinion, leadership means an announcement of policies now and a determination to follow up with any necessary action. It may be disastrous to wait until trouble starts before announcing a policy.

About Those F-111s

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R.-S.D.)

I think [the loss of three F-111 jets in crashes in Viet Nam] was a tremendous tragedy and an unnecessary one. In the first place it was clear from the evidence before our committee that these planes had not been fully tested for flying flight formation: for the quick turns and the kind of flying involved when you're engaged in a dogfight. And while mechanically they appeared to be all right, we pleaded with Mr. McNamara not to send them over to the battlefield until they had been thoroughly tested. But for reasons best known to him, they sent six of them over. Now three of them are gone.

Federal TV System

By REP. JAMES BROYHILL (R.-N.C.)

Television and radio production in this country is operated, controlled and financed by private enterpise. The system has some regulation by the federal government which defines the public interest in broadcasting and grants licenses to radio and television stations so that reasonable service and order prevails in the industry. There are many people, however, who feel there is a need for radio and television to present programs which would not be commercially successful.

It is true that educational television has offered expanded instruction to the nation's school systems. Even so, noncommercial television has had serious economic problems since it began in 1953. Support has come from private individuals, foundations, public donations, business and from state and local government.

The Public Broadcasting plan would put the federal government squarely in the business of financing the programming of this new system. Those who want quick and easy money have usually turned to the federal treasury and the thinking in this program is no exception. The embarrassment, however, comes from the big, unanswered question of how tax money can be put into the new system without raising a host of new problems.

Control of information in these days of the "credibility gap" is a sensitive subject in Washington. How much of it the American people want or will accept through a federally financed television sysem is the big question. No way yet has been found for government-sponsored television to have public money without public control. It seems unlikely that the magic formula will be developed.

Deferments for Radicals?

By REP. GEORGE GOODLING (R.-Pa.)

I am seriously entertaining the thought of introducing legislation that would require a re-evaluation of the draft status of those students who are involved in university disorders. If these students are not honoring the terms of law that provide them with a student deferment from military service, then it follows that this privilege of deferment should be considered for withdrawal. If these students have a right to deferment, so do they also have the responsibility to comply with the requirements of this deferment. Whether or not I proceed with this type of legislation will be contingent upon developments on our campuses in the near future. Something has to be done to discontinue this disgrace to America caused by an unruly minority student element. If legislation will eliminate this odium, then I shall endeavor to implement such legislation.

'Consumerism'

By REP. CATHERINE MAY (R.-Wash.)

Consumer protection has always been of interest to the government at every level, but in the past the government protection has been in the area of health and safety. To me this is proper. But the new direction of what I call "consumerism" takes the form of an attempt to interpose bureaucratic or bureaucratically sanctified experts between businessmen and their customers. Since many consumers are said to have difficulty in arriving at their own value judgments with any degree of confidence, the advocates of this new consumerism say, "I think we ought to figure out ways to make these judgments for them at the federal level." And I think that type of consumer protection is wrong.

More Than Words Needed

By SEN. GORDON ALLOTT (R.-Colo.)

We've heard a great deal of talk about the Administration's concern over the terrible crime problem, yet right here in Washington things are so serious that the local bus company wants to protect its drivers because already this year 129 buses have been held up by robbers. Obviously, this deplorable situation demands a great deal more than words from the Administration, and it also means that we as citizens have got to show a lot more confidence and support for our police and peace officers.

Federal Employe Unions

By REP. LAURENCE BURTON (R.-Utah)

I have introduced a bill to protect the rights of federal employes to join or not to join a union. I have taken this step because of recent reports in the press that President Johnson intends to issue an executive order establishing a union shop for federal jobholders.

In 1962 President Kennedy issued an executive order specifically protecting the rights of federal employes to join or refrain from joining groups and associations. It will be a sad day for the three million federal employes, and for all Americans, if the Kennedy order is rescinded and one calling for forced unionization is substituted in its place.

Any citizen who otherwise qualifies for a position with the federal government should be able to accept and discharge the duties of that position without having other conditions of employment imposed upon him.

Like Topsy, It Grows

By REP. DONALD LUKENS (R.-Ohio)

Thanks to the Tax Foundation it is now possible to take a look at just how tremendous has been the growth of the federal bureaucracy since the Korean War ended. In that time, more than 100 new non-defense government activities (more than eight per year) have been started, ranging all the way from the establishment of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the Peace Corps to the Food for Freedom program to the U.S. Travel Service. It is important to understand that none of the new programs looked like too much of an expense burden when they were inaugurated. In traditional federal fashion they started out small. But they never stopped growing. The result is that since 1955 the new activities have accounted for some 50 per cent of all the increase in non-defense spending by the federal government. The Tax Foundation says that the collective expenditures for the 100-plus new federal programs, calculated for their first year of operation, amounted to $3.6 billion. Their estimated collective cost in the current fiscal year is $16.5 billion. And the cumulative costs of the new program will top $84 billion by June 30.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

- Senate debate is still raging over the **Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill** (S 917, see last week's **Human Events**), with liberals and conservatives almost at a stand-off. The bill's four sections deal with: 1) federal aid to local and state law enforcement agencies; 2) modification of recent Supreme Court rulings by allowing voluntary confessions to be used as trial evidence; 3) permission of court-approved wiretapping in major crime investigation; and 4) regulation of interstate commercial gun traffic. Last week former Vice President Richard Nixon endorsed the bill's two most controversial sections, those dealing with confessions and wiretapping, calling them essential to "redress the balance" in crime control. Senate liberals were unmoved and continue to follow the Administration's line in opposing the two provisions.

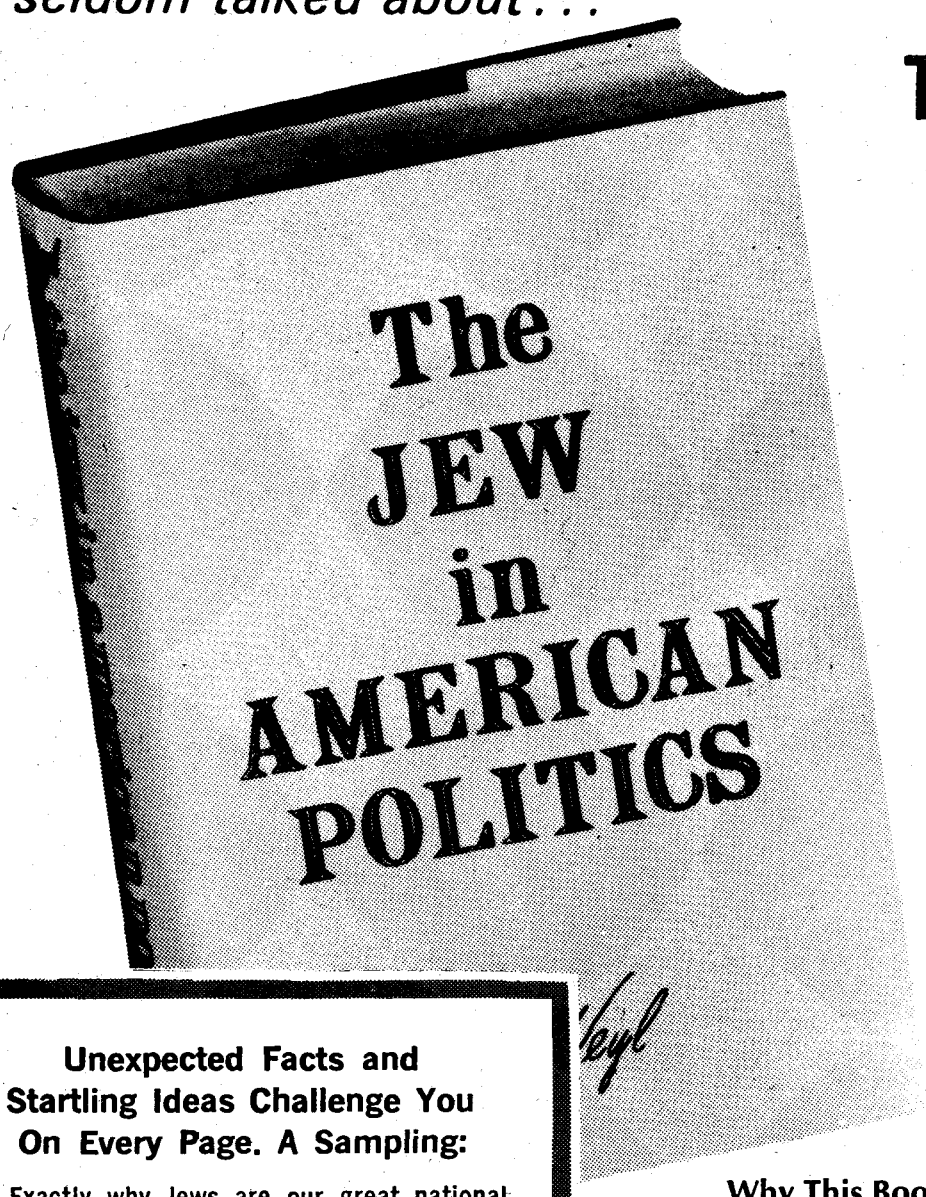
- A House-Senate conference finally reached agreement on a **tax surcharge and cut in federal spending** (see page 4) and both bodies are expected to vote on the compromise measure this week. The proposal gives President Johnson his "essential" 10 per cent income tax surcharge (retroactive for individuals to last April 1), but the conferees insisted on concurrent federal budget cuts of $6 billion in fiscal 1969, even though LBJ had said a $4-billion reduction was the "maximum feasible." It is most likely that, despite White House discomfort over the budget slash, the House and Senate will vote through the measure, which has been a subject of bitter controversy for nine months.

- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reported out its own version of the Administration's **Housing and Urban Development** bill (S 3029) and debate will begin almost immediately. The major difference between the committee and White House bills concerns distribution of appropriations, with the present version allocating $5.2 billion for federal housing over the next three years; LBJ had asked for $7.5 billion for five years. Both the committee and the President hope the bill will result in 600,000 new low-income housing units by 1970. Another provision of the Senate HUD bill grants the Administration its full $65 million request for **rent supplement** funds and $1 billion annually through fiscal '71 for expanding the **model cities** program. The catch-all bill also provides $1.4 billion (again, the full request) for urban renewal projects, to be distributed under the aegis of the newly created Neighborhood Development Program.

- The Senate is scheduled to take up soon the House-passed measure (HR 16241) aimed at **improving the balance-of-payments situation** by curbing U.S. citizens' overseas spending. The Administration proposal to tax tourists' foreign spending in excess of $7 per day was scuttled by the House and will likely be avoided by the Senate. The House bill does provide for a 5 per cent tax on tickets for Americans flying abroad and a reduction in tourists' duty-free purchase exemptions from $100 to $10.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The first conservative book on a subject that is often thought about but seldom talked about . . .



The Jew in American Politics

by Nathaniel Weyl, author of "Red Star Over Cuba"

375 pages including 28 pages of documentation and 7-page index.
A Selection of the Conservative Book Club.

AMERICAN JEWS, says Nathaniel Weyl in this trailblazing book, are a political enigma. Here, in the most privileged country the world has ever known, Jews occupy a uniquely privileged niche. They are an elite within an elite. Weyl cites an abundance of figures that bear out what is generally known. Proportionately, affluent Jewish families outnumber affluent Christian families nearly four to one. Jews make up 3.5% of the population but earn 10% of the total personal income, number 20% of American millionaires. The figures are equally impressive in terms of higher education, percentage of scientists and professionals, artists and writers.

Plainly, American Jews stand out as our great national achievers. Yet, for a generation and more, the majority of them have been pulled toward a Liberal-to-radical stance. Many have sympathized with the Soviet Union and fought anti-Communists. *Why?*

And why, on the other hand, do most Jews shun conservatism, when conservatism stresses individualism, diversity, order, reward for achievement, respect for the right of a man or a minority to be different?

These questions form the theme of one of the most enlightening, one of the most important, one of the most outspoken books you will read this year.

Why This Book Could Usher in a New Chapter in American Political History

As Nathaniel Weyl sees it, the long romance between American Jewry and Liberal-to-radical politics is cooling. Not that he expects a breakup tomorrow. But three powerful forces are combining to lead American Jews, out of elemental self-interest, to take a hard look at 1968's political realities. And when this political realignment becomes a fact, we think *The Jew In American Politics* will take its place on the select shelf reserved for Books That Made American History. Mr. Weyl's book is not only the first to presage a Jewish turn to conservatism; he shows us *why* it ought to happen, why conservatism and American Jews are made for each other.

Risk-Free Inspection

May we send you an inspection copy of *The Jew In American Politics?* If not well pleased, you are free to return it any time within a month of delivery, and you will receive a full refund (plus extra money to repay you for return postage). Mail coupon below to your bookseller or: Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

Unexpected Facts and Startling Ideas Challenge You On Every Page. A Sampling:

- Exactly why Jews are our great national achievers.
- Little-known facts about Jewish voting patterns (ignorance of which causes repeated GOP political blunders in the cities and suburbs).
- Joe McCarthy and the Jews. Astonishing figures from poll that tested anti-Semitism among McCarthyites and anti-McCarthyites.
- 8 denominations compared on their view of security vs. opportunity. How Protestants, Catholics and Jews compared.
- Differences between Israeli and American Jews over Zionism. Racial problems inside Israel, and what they portend for Israel's future. How these problems may affect American Jewish attitudes on integration.
- American Jewish Committee and its brittle assumptions about "prejudice." Weyl's own clear-eyed view. Startling findings of Bettelheim and Janowitz: why don't they shake up the AJC and its followers?
- Is the John Birch Society anti-Semitic? Surprising figures on Jewish support of the Birch Society.
- Statistical sampling of pro- and anti-Jewish feeling among Protestants, Catholics, Negroes, labor; by age, sex and education; by section of the country.
- Surprise for intellectuals: the one group that stood by Goldwater.
- Dirty pool from the ADL. Its treatment of Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade. Survey of Schwarz followers gives the lie to Epstein-Forster-ADL innuendoes. Weyl raises the ultimate question about the ADL.
- Jewish radicalism and Jewish fear of anti-Semitism: the important relationship.
- Middle East panorama: as Communism and socialism grow, so grows anti-Semitism.
- Who are the anti-Semites? Class differences between German and American anti-Semites. Do anti-Semites manifest an "authoritarian personality"? Bettelheim on why Jews prefer to reduce the anti-Semite to a stereotype.
- What national groups make the best Americans? How **Fortune** poll ranks 7 prominent groups.
- Rise of Negro anti-Semitism — played down by ADL. Why merchants "overcharge" the Negro. What happened when one Jewish group did **not** move out of its neighborhood when Negroes moved in.
- How large a role did Jews play in the Communist Revolution? What about now?

To your bookseller or:

How to get this book FREE

Would you prefer us to send you *The Jew In American Politics* free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 40 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly Selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly Selection, merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail it today.

ARLINGTON HOUSE

81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, Nathaniel Weyl's *The Jew In American Politics*. My payment of $6.95 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage. HE-228

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City/Zone*_____ *State*_____

☐ **Send THE JEW IN AMERICAN POLITICS free and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months, at 20% to 75% discounts.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED